

## BRITISH AWAIT ULSTER PLAN OF PRIME MINISTER

Premier's Proposals as Forecast  
Not Likely to Be Accepted and  
Opposition Is Preparing to  
Force General Election

## ARMY BILL TO HELP

House of Lords Expected to Sub-  
mit Amendment to Military  
Measure Preventing Use of  
King's Forces in Province

LONDON—Great Britain is waiting  
with considerable interest the statement  
which the prime minister will make to-  
day with respect to the government of  
Ireland bill. It cannot be said that ex-  
citement is particularly strong, for the  
simple reason that unless the govern-  
ment's statement takes a wholly unex-  
pected turn, its general provisions have  
already been allowed to become known.

It is at any rate understood that the  
exclusion of Ulster will be refused and  
it is equally well understood that the  
opposition will refuse to accept Mr.  
Asquith's proposals as adequate. Popu-  
lar interest is therefore concentrated  
rather on what will follow the govern-  
ment declaration.

Under a Parliament act no amend-  
ments can be inserted in the bill after  
it has been sent to the House of Lords.  
Since all amendments must be proposed  
in the upper house, in order that any  
amendments may be proposed at all, a  
bill must be accorded a second reading.  
It is understood that the peers have  
no intention whatever of according the  
home rule bill a second reading unless  
the government concede the exclusion of  
Ulster. If this is so the home rule bill  
will be thrown out on the second reading  
without the proposals of the government  
even being discussed.

The effect of this would be that the  
bill would become a law next June un-  
less the opposition can arrive at some  
steps of forcing the hand of the govern-  
ment in the shape of a general election.  
The House of Lords is declared to have  
determined to take an extreme step by  
moving an amendment to the army bill.  
Control of the government over the  
army is asserted every year in what is  
known as the army bill, which expires  
on April 30.

It is said to be the intention of the  
Lords to insert an amendment into the  
bill insisting that the army shall not  
be employed in preserving law and order  
in Ulster in the event of the home rule  
bill being passed and a separate govern-  
ment being set up in Belfast. As the  
government would not accept such an  
amendment the bill would fail and on  
April 30 that part of the army within  
the United Kingdom would cease to be  
an army. In such circumstances it is  
believed the government would be com-  
pelled to appeal to constituencies and  
this is understood to be the aim of the  
House of Lords and of the opposition  
leaders.

Both the House of Lords and the  
Unionist party are under the impression  
that even if the Unionists do not gain a  
victory the amount of government ma-  
jorities would be seriously decreased and  
in such circumstances it would be impos-  
sible to carry through the home rule bill.  
Whether such a conclusion is justi-  
fied or not would remain to be seen.  
There is, however, every reason to be-  
lieve that rejection of the army bill is  
the means the opposition have deter-  
mined on to force the government to a  
general election.

## SUPREME COURT DECIDES AGAINST THE IRONWORKERS

WASHINGTON—President Frank M.  
Ryan and 23 members of the Bridge and  
Structural Steel Workers Union, con-  
victed in the ironworkers cases at In-  
dianapolis, must serve their jail sen-  
tences, the supreme court decided today.  
The court refused to review their con-  
viction in the lower federal courts at  
Indianapolis and Chicago. Denial of the  
writ of review exhausted the last re-  
source of the defendants.

## INQUIRY INTO TWO RAILROADS URGED

WASHINGTON—Members of the  
House committee on interstate and for-  
eign commerce desire to have the inter-  
state commerce commission make an in-  
vestigation into the financial operations  
of the Pere Marquette and Rock  
Island railroad systems, similar to the  
investigations made into the Frisco and  
St. Paul.

Correspondence has been exchanged  
between the House committee and the  
commission on this subject but no de-  
cision has been reached. The commis-  
sion pointed out that to investigate the  
Pere Marquette and the Rock Island  
would cost from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

## MRS. PANKHURST IS REFUSED AN AUDIENCE WITH THE KING

Reply Is Promise to Convince Secretary of Mistake—  
Miss Sylvia Is Arrested on Way to Meeting, Re-  
sulting in Other Detentions

LONDON—The home secretary has  
informed Mrs. Pankhurst that he has  
been unable to advise the King to accede  
to her request for an interview. In these  
circumstances the announcement has  
been made that as soon as the season is  
in full swing, after Easter, steps will be  
taken to convince the home secretary  
of the mistake he has made.

Meantime, the ladies who are picketing  
Sir Edward Carson's door in London in  
hopes of interviewing him, with the in-  
tention of learning his views on woman  
suffrage in Ireland, have not succeeded  
in meeting him. They have encamped  
on his doorstep since Friday, but during

that time Sir Edward has not left the  
house.  
Yesterday Sylvia Pankhurst made an  
attempt, with what is known as the  
Bow army, to hold a meeting in Trafal-  
gar square. She left her lodgings in  
Bow with the intention of meeting the  
demonstrators at Nelson's column. She  
had, however, been followed by detec-  
tives and was arrested for the sixth time,  
under the cat and mouse act, in the  
Strand, before joining the army, and  
taken to Holloway.

When her arrest became known there  
was some rioting in the square which  
ended in the arrest of five women and  
five men, who will appear today before  
police magistrates at Bow street.

## ADVANCED TRADE UNIONISTS SPEED TOM MANN ON MISSION

LONDON—On Saturday Tom Mann  
left Waterloo station by boat train to  
join the Edinburgh Castle at Southamp-  
ton, from whence he will sail for Cape-  
town. The ordinary trades union so-  
cieties took no part in the demonstration  
in the station, which was confined to the  
more advanced section at the top.

Victor Grayson, who some time ago  
lost his seat in Colne Valley, declared  
that Mann would cause more trouble in  
South Africa than all the men who had  
been deported, whilst Ben Tillett ex-  
plained that he was going to encourage  
the men working in the mines and docks  
and on the railways. He declared that  
he hoped the blacks would have men-  
tality and courage enough to be men  
and to assert their right to live. He  
hoped, he declared, that if anything were  
done to interfere with Mann there would  
be a national strike.

As the train started the crowd sang  
"The Red Flag."

## PRESIDENT ASKS FULL INQUIRY IN VERGARA CASE

WASHINGTON—The Texas authori-  
ties must assume responsibility for  
Saturday night's incursion into Mexican  
territory by armed Texans, it was un-  
derstood here today. Furthermore, unless  
Governor Colquitt volunteers a satisfac-  
tory report, President Wilson may ask  
for it by wire. The President made this  
plain to callers today.

The object of the trip—the recovery  
of the body of Clemente Vergara—will  
not be considered by the administration.  
That was merely the culmination of a  
circumstance that may prove serious, for  
if Texas rangers carrying arms invaded  
Mexico in opposition to the warnings of  
the national officials, it was said it may  
be necessary for the national government  
not only officially to disavow this act,  
but also sharply to rebuke those who  
permitted it.

There will be no hasty action, Presi-  
dent Wilson explained to callers. An  
inquiry has already been instituted and  
until it ends no statement will be forth-  
coming from the President or from Sec-  
retary of State Bryan. The President  
denied that this government had any  
advance information concerning the af-  
fair. Reports that Consul Garrett was  
cognizant of the plan were not credited  
by the President.

## VERGARA BODY IS RECOVERED

AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas rangers, it is re-  
ported, crossed the border into Mexico  
Saturday night from Laredo and recovered  
from the Hidalgo cemetery the body of  
Clemente Vergara, a Texas ranchman  
executed by the Mexican federalists. That  
the American had been shot three times  
and his body mutilated was indicated.

Vergara left his ranch near Palaflo, Tex., Feb. 13, in answer to a message  
from Captain Rodriguez of the Hidalgo  
garrison that he wished to settle for  
horses taken from Vergara. He was im-  
prisoned by the federalists. Investigation  
reveals that he was shot and hanged  
on Feb. 15.

Governor Colquitt of Texas recently  
asked permission of the state depart-  
ment to send rangers after the body,  
but it was refused. Governor Colquitt  
now says he did not specifically order  
the rangers into Mexico but has no com-  
plaint to make concerning their action.

## RUSSIAN DENIALS DISCREDITED BY GERMAN PAPERS

Statements by St. Petersburg  
Press Regarding Military  
Preparations Said to Fail to  
Allay Berlin Suspicion

## MORE ACTIVITY URGED

BERLIN—Denials of the Russian  
press have not in any way allayed the  
suspicions of Germany regarding the  
military preparations of St. Petersburg.  
The Conservative and Center press put  
aside every Russian denial as simply so  
many bluffs and insist that the authori-  
ties must be on their guard against the  
obvious Russian preparations.

General Bernhardt, famous for his anti-  
British campaign, writing in the Post,  
declares that the country must be pre-  
pared to spend its last mark on protect-  
ing itself against Russian aggression, and  
insists that even since last year an en-  
tirely new military situation has been  
created.

The Cologne Gazette, so far from being  
convinced by categorical denials of its  
earlier statements, sticks to its text,  
whilst the Kreuz Zeitung finds the denials  
of the Russian press only additional  
proof of the truth of statements made.

## AUSTRIA DISPLAYS SUSPICION OVER RUSSIAN POLICIES

VIENNA—A feeling of uneasiness  
respecting Russia, generated in the Ber-  
lin press, has spread here, and there is  
the same tendency in the press to regard  
Russian diplomacy with extreme suspi-  
cion. In the case of Austria there is  
perhaps more reason for this than in  
the case of Germany, for Austrian and  
Russian policy in the near East has, ever  
since the annexation of Bosnia and Her-  
zegovina, developed into a duel which  
has but one end in view, and that is  
domination in the near East.

## FIRST PERUVIAN COTTON ARRIVES ON FRUIT BOAT

S. S. Sixaola Brings 110 Bales,  
Which Are Being Unloaded at  
Long Wharf—Other Cargo

One hundred ten bales of Peruvian  
cotton, said to be the first ever to be  
brought to Boston from that South  
American country, is being unloaded to-  
day at Long wharf from the United  
Fruit Company's steamer Sixaola, which  
arrived from the tropics. The wool was  
shipped from the Pacific across the  
Isthmus of Panama and loaded into the  
holds of the fruiter at Colon.

Merchants and shippers in Peru in  
sending their product to Boston on the  
Sixaola are taking advantage of the  
new service of the port direct to South  
America. Heretofore these shipments  
have been sent to New York.

The Sixaola brought a large cargo,  
including 39,000 stems bananas, 1000  
bags coconuts, two puncheons, 17 casks  
lime juice, 192 boxes grapefruit, 17  
packages dried bananas, 138 boxes or-  
anges and much general cargo.

## W. C. T. U. WORLD MISSIONARY TO GIVE ADDRESS

Peace Meeting and Three Days'  
Institute Also Scheduled at  
Temperance Headquarters

Mrs. J. A. Barnley of Providence, R. I.,  
who has been a missionary for the Wom-  
an's Christian Temperance Union  
around the world, speaks at the meeting  
at the W. C. T. U. headquarters, 541  
Massachusetts avenue, this afternoon.

Under the joint auspices of the World  
Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street,  
and the W. C. T. U., a peace meeting will  
be held tomorrow at headquarters with  
Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Dr. George W.  
Nasmyth and Miss Anna B. Eckstein  
as speakers. Mrs. Katharine Lent Ste-  
venson, state president of the W. C. T. U.,  
will preside.

Plans are being made for the execu-  
tive committee meeting and the three  
days' institute to be held at the W. C. T. U.  
from March 21 to March 23, in-  
clusive, at headquarters. Officers and  
state superintendents will be the speak-  
ers, and reports will include the work  
being accomplished by the children's so-  
cieties and woman suffrage departments.  
Announcement will also be made of the  
meeting of the state convention in Law-  
rence in October.

## ITALIAN RADICALS DROP SUPPORT OF GIOLITTI CABINET

ROME—At a meeting of the Radical  
party held Saturday it was resolved to  
withdraw support from the Giolitti cabi-  
net. This support has been awarded to  
the ministry during the Libyan debates,  
but now that these have been ended the  
Radicals demand the adoption of a more  
advanced program.

This means that if Giolitti is to re-  
main in power he will have to sacrifice  
certain of his colleagues, and it is un-  
derstood that, as a matter of fact, the  
cabinet will be reconstructed.

## DURAZZO GIVES WELCOME TO NEW ALBANIAN RULER

DURAZZO—The Prince and Princess  
of Wied arrived here Saturday, where  
they were welcomed by Essad Pasha  
and the mayor of the town.

Essad Pasha, in welcoming the new  
Prince and Princess of Albania, declared  
that the former would prove himself a  
second Scanderbeg and that the Alba-  
nians trusted to him to make their coun-  
try once more great.

The landing was made the occasion of  
the usual festivities and demonstrations  
and the town was illuminated in the  
evening.

## POLITICAL LINES DEPARTED FROM IN SPAIN'S ELECTIONS

MADRID—Elections to the Cortes  
took place yesterday, but the results  
are not yet known. There seems, how-  
ever, to have been a break away from  
the general hard and fast political lines,  
so that the final results are more un-  
certain than usual.

## BEVERLY WHARF BILL APPROVED

Favorable report was made in the  
House today by the committee on munic-  
ipal finance on a bill authorizing the city  
of Beverly to issue bonds to the amount  
of \$25,000 to secure funds for the erec-  
tion of a public wharf.

## TOWN AND CITY PLANNING WORK IS CONSIDERED

Recommendations of Massachu-  
setts Homestead Commission  
Favored and Opposed Before  
Social Welfare Committee

## PLEA BY MR. SULLIVAN

Boston Corporation Counsel Says  
Board's Demands Give It Too  
Much Power—Mr. Sterling  
Gives Address in Favor

Recommendations of the Massachu-  
setts homestead commission for a further  
extension of the powers of town and  
city planning boards were presented to-  
day at the State House to the legisla-  
tive committee on social welfare. The  
benefits proposed under the enlargement  
of power were described by Cornelius A.  
Parker, Henry Sterling and Warren  
Dunham Foster of the commission and  
by Herbert J. Calloway, who represented  
the Boston Society of Landscape Artists.  
Varied opposition was presented by  
the large and small communities of the  
commonwealth. Corporation Counsel John  
A. Sullivan, Street Commissioner James  
A. Gullivan and F. O. Whitney, engineer  
of the street department, presented Bos-  
ton's opposition to the extension of  
power.

Describing the purposes for which the  
homestead commission was formed and  
its annual requests for enlarged powers,  
Mr. Sullivan said that the commission  
(Continued on page five, column two)

## CHELSEA-BOSTON TUNNEL URGED BEFORE LEGISLATORS

Arguments Made for Bill Authorizing Bay State Rail-  
way Company to Build (Sub-Surface) Line—  
Mr. Caro Makes First Plea for Bore

Chelsea's need of a tunnel to Boston  
was described by its legislative repre-  
sentatives to the committee on metro-  
politan affairs at the State House today  
when a public hearing was given on a  
bill authorizing the Bay State Street  
Railway Company to construct such a  
tunnel.

Two routes are considered feasible by  
the transit commission. One from Scollay  
square, under Brattle street to Han-  
over street and thence under the harbor  
to Winnisimmet square, and the other  
from Scollay square under Washington  
street, the Charles river, the navy yard  
and the Mystic river, to Winnisimmet  
square. The Chelsea representatives fa-  
vored the former route, as it would also  
give some relief to the people of Charles-  
town.

Representatives Maurice Caro, William  
M. Robinson and John E. Beck united  
in declaring that the development of  
their city was greatly hampered at  
present because of insufficient transpor-  
tation facilities due to the constant use  
of the drawbridges to Boston and East  
Boston by the ever-increasing water  
traffic.

Another bill adding to the powers of  
the transit commission to the end that  
they might develop the transportation  
system of Boston was sponsored for the  
Chamber of Commerce by Stephen S.  
Fitzgerald.

In advocating the Chelsea tunnel bill  
which would require that such a tunnel  
be built by the Bay State Street Railway  
Company within two years if at all  
and could be purchased by Boston and  
Chelsea at the end of 25 years, Repre-  
sentative Caro described the two routes  
which had been recommended by the  
Boston transit commission, one passing  
directly underneath the harbor and the  
other by a more roundabout route under  
the Charlestown navy yard.

He said the development of Chelsea  
is greatly retarded by the present lack  
of rapid transportation to and from  
Boston that the constant passing of  
vessels through the drawbridges blocked  
the traffic at all hours of the day and  
resulted in the "bunching" of the electric  
cars to the great impairment of the  
service.

In answer to the question made by  
Representative Lomasney as to why  
an extension could not be made to the  
present East Boston tunnel Mr. Caro  
pointed out that the Elevated road was  
unwilling to undertake any further tun-  
nel construction at the present time,  
that such a relief would be only tem-  
porary and that the resulting difference  
in cost between \$1,000,000 and \$6,000,000  
would be worth incurring.

People of Boston who do not live in  
suburbs separated from the city by  
drawbridges cannot appreciate the dif-  
ficulties encountered by Chelsea com-  
muters, said Mr. Caro. He declared  
that it takes as much as 55 minutes  
sometimes to come from Chelsea to Bos-  
ton. "While this bill is only permissive,"  
he said, "I feel that public opinion will  
force the Bay State road to build this  
tunnel if it is authorized to do so. The  
bonds probably would be guaranteed by  
the road or by Boston and Chelsea."

Representative William M. Robinson  
read to the committee a report of the  
port directors which shows that on a

## LYNN BOY WINS APPOINTMENT TO NAVAL ACADEMY

LYNN, Mass.—William O. Bailey of  
76 Verona street, Lynn, a son of Mr.  
and Mrs. Amos F. Bailey of Lynn, has  
been appointed cadet to the Annapolis  
Naval Academy as the result of a com-  
petitive examination held at Lawrence.



WILLIAM O. BAILEY

Mass., on Feb. 21, under the order of  
Congressman Michael F. Phelan of Lynn.  
The alternates are Thomas Murphy of  
North Andover and Joseph E. Kerr of  
Lawrence. The final examination will  
be held at some place designated by the  
federal government on April 21.

## CHELSEA-BOSTON TUNNEL URGED BEFORE LEGISLATORS

Arguments Made for Bill Authorizing Bay State Rail-  
way Company to Build (Sub-Surface) Line—  
Mr. Caro Makes First Plea for Bore

majority of the days of the year the  
drawbridges are closed to street traffic on  
an average of about 15 minutes every  
hour.

That the construction of such a tunnel  
would mean a great rise in rentals and  
the value of real estate and cause an  
immediate influx into Chelsea was the  
opinion expressed by Representative  
Beck.

Selectman Jacob Mendoza of Revere  
spoke for the Revere working people who  
were obliged to lose a good deal of time  
in going to and from their work in  
Boston because of present conditions.

## GOVERNOR TO TELL DEMOCRATS OF HIS LEGISLATIVE PLAN

Governor Walsh addresses the Demo-  
cratic members of the Legislature at a  
meeting in the Quincy house this after-  
noon at 5 o'clock on legislation now pend-  
ing which the Governor especially desires  
to see enacted.

The purpose of the gathering is un-  
derstood to be to secure cooperation among  
Democrats on these measures.

Among the propositions which the  
Governor is expected to discuss are the  
proposed constitutional convention, aboli-  
tion of party enrollment and the initia-  
tive and referendum.

## NO DECISIONS IN RAILROAD CASES

WASHINGTON—None of the impor-  
tant railroad cases under advisement  
was decided today by the supreme court.  
The court will probably adjourn March  
23 until April 6.

## TEN BOSTON CITY CLUB TEAMS ARE OUT TO RAISE \$150,000

Ten teams, each composed of a captain  
and five men, began a 10-day campaign  
this morning for \$150,000 to complete the  
new home of the Boston City Club at 2  
to 10 Ashburton place. The movement  
is being conducted under the direction of  
Addison L. Winslip, civic secretary. Last  
year \$235,000 was raised in seven days.  
Since that time 1200 new members  
have joined the club and many of these  
have not had an opportunity to sub-  
scribe to the fund.

## SALE OF STATE BONDS, NEARING END, IS SUCCESS

Only \$400,000 Worth of Six  
Million Issue Remains to Be  
Sold Over the Counter, \$100-  
000 Worth Going Today

## BENEFITS ARE POINTED

Buyers' Chart to Be Compiled  
Expected to Prove Treasurer  
Mansfield's Confidence in New  
Method He Advocates

With a few days the over-the-counter  
sale, conducted by the state, of \$6,325,000  
worth of state bonds will be completed,  
it is expected for at noon today less than  
\$400,000 worth remained to be sold.  
About \$100,000 worth were sold this  
morning.

Started on Feb. 13, the sale, according  
to Frederick W. Mansfield, state treas-  
urer, has been a decided success, provid-  
ing the citizens with an opportunity for  
safe investment and awakening in them  
an interest in the affairs of the common-  
wealth.

At the conclusion of the sale, the  
treasurer's office is planning to draft  
a chart showing the number of buyers  
of each class. It is stated that this will  
prove the treasurer's contention that  
there is room for popular over-the-counter  
sales of state bonds in Massachusetts.  
"The sale has completely justified my  
expectations," says Mr. Mansfield. "Al-  
though the issue has been the largest  
made for a number of years, I had no  
doubt from the start but that it would  
be readily marketed. The number of  
small buyers has been very great, and  
savings banks and trust companies with  
saving departments have been very lib-  
eral purchasers."

"Some labor unions have invested in  
these bonds and one union had voted  
to purchase them to the amount of \$20-  
000 when they found that they were  
prevented by their constitution, which  
limited their buying to United States  
bonds."

"The interest manifested by the labor  
people and the savings institutions  
seems to show that the custodians of the  
funds of the common people are  
anxious to invest in state securities, and  
that bonds of this kind are desirable  
investments. Although they pay only  
3.58 1/2 per cent they may be rated as  
being as good as a taxable bond paying  
5 per cent. This figure is reached on  
the basis of a taxation of \$15 on the  
thousand."

"Much comment has been made by ap-  
parently inspired critics that the popular  
sale of bonds has entailed much extra  
expense to the state. This is not true.  
When the bonds are all sold and the  
money collected it will be found that  
the net result to the state has been much  
more than if the bonds had been turned  
over to the syndicate. The expenses for  
advertising and postage have been neg-  
ligible, and in any event cannot be con-  
sidered of any importance compared with  
the great civic benefit which has been  
wrought."

"Governments must stand near to the  
people if they would survive and the sale  
of bonds to the citizens is one of the best  
means that I know of to accomplish this  
result. It brings the government close  
to the people, making them realize that  
its machinery is their own and increases  
their loyalty. I feel that if every inhabi-  
tant in Massachusetts owned a bond he  
would be a friend of the commonwealth,  
and I have always maintained that every  
enemy of the state could be converted  
into a friend if he owned some of its  
stock, and realized that a move against  
the state would be a move against him-  
self."

## WOMEN'S CLUB CELEBRATES LITTLETON, Mass.—"Reciprocity day" is being observed today by the women of the Littleton Woman's Club in the vestry of the First Parish Unitarian church.

## TEN BOSTON CITY CLUB TEAMS ARE OUT TO RAISE \$150,000

Prentiss, Frank Ross, Harlan H. Bal-  
lard, J. H. B. Fogg, Francis Goodale.  
No. 4—Capt. Willard N. Hall, Fred  
H. Butts, Joseph G. Jones, C. B. Cushing,  
W. D. Parsons, Edwin M. Surprise.  
No. 5—Capt. Albert H. Houghton, L.  
B. Hayes, George A. Bath, D. F. Hill,  
Fred L. McGowan, E. D. Gourd.  
No. 6—Capt. Walter E. Anderton,  
Holden P. Williams, Dr. Hilbert F. Day,  
Gen. W. H. Oakes, Ralph Harris, William  
Baillie.  
No. 7—Capt. John B. Dore, George B.  
Glidden, Charles J. Martell, Max E.  
Wyzanski, Harry N. Guterman, W. R.  
Fairclough.  
No. 8—Capt. Charles L. Burrill, Sol  
Bacharach, Robert H. Bean, Jeremiah  
A. Desmond, C. C. Haines, Ralph P.  
Robinson.  
No. 9—Capt. Arthur E. Gates, Harry  
Bergson, Frank R. Fritz, James Landy,  
Albert D. Howlett, W. Stanwood Field.  
No. 10—Capt. J. Mitchell Galvin, John  
J. Desmond, H. Staples Potter, Joseph  
A. Conry, Howard M. Bartlett, Robert  
E. Hanlon.







# Albanian Said to Be Distinctly Proud of His Race

## NEW EUROPEAN STATE PEOPLE ARE DESCRIBED

Balkan Diplomat Declares That the Outstanding Characteristic of Prince of Wied Subjects Is Their Power of Assimilation

## FUTURE IS FORECAST

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a conversation recently with a well-known Balkan diplomat, at present in London, on the question of the new Albania.

This gentleman, whose acquaintance with the whole problem is exceptional, was glad to give all the information in his power for the benefit of the readers of the paper, and spoke to the Monitor representative with great freedom.

"An important point in the Albanian question," he said, "is the fact that the population of the country is in such a preponderating degree Muhammadan. There are roughly 700,000 Muhammadans, 250,000 Orthodox Christians, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics.

"This preponderance of Muhammadans does not, however, present the serious obstacle to the appointment of a Christian ruler that it might be supposed to be for a reason which I have never yet seen given, in spite of the fact that it is the key to the situation.

"The form of Muhammadanism professed in Albania is the most liberal in Islam. The Albanian Muhammadans are practically all Bektashites, that is followers of the great religious reformer Bektashi, who flourished in Asia Minor some 500 years ago. Bektashism advocated the most liberal ideas, a wide tolerance of other religions, monogamy and a general raising of the status of women.

"Hence it is that Muhammadan women in Albania occupy a position very similar to that enjoyed amongst the Christian population, and in many other respects the customs of the people, whatever their religion, are similar. The Muhammadans observe many Christian customs and vice versa."

Going on to speak of the people as a whole, considered as a nation, the Monitor informant said that whilst the country was split up into factions and had become almost proverbial as a land of feuds, nevertheless, an Albanian was distinctly proud of his race. It required, he said, a great deal to enable them to sink their differences and join together to effect a common purpose, but they were capable of doing this.

Their outstanding characteristic, however, he said, is their power of assimilation. They can adapt themselves to almost any environment. Usually exceptionally gifted, they are to be found in many European countries in prominent positions in politics. Ferred Pasha, one time grand vizier at Constantinople, was an Albanian; Crispi, the great Italian statesman, was an Albanian, and it has long been recognized that the intelligence of the Ottoman government for many years past has been to a large extent Albanian.

"They are, however," the Monitor informant went on, "a wild and freedom loving people and as you know, their one ambition in their own country has been for years to avoid paying taxes. It was this that led to so many difficulties with their Turkish rulers, and it is for this reason that Prince William of Wied is so wisely insisting upon having ample funds before he undertakes the government of such an unrestful country.

"Prince William recognizes that to attempt to impose taxes upon the people, at present, would be to court disaster, but the country itself is a rich country. It has almost unlimited mineral resources which are practically unexploited, it has large areas covered with valuable forests, and it presents in many other directions possibilities for development which have not escaped the notice of the financiers at Rome and Vienna."

The Monitor informant then went on to speak of the new ruler of Albania, whom he had met personally on more than one occasion. "Prince William," he said, "comes of course of the famous House of Orange and in many respects he is not unlike his great ancestor William the Silent. He has a reputation in his family for something approaching taciturnity. He says little but thinks a great deal, and when he acts it is on a carefully considered decision. In person he will, I think, appeal to the Albanian. He is a big man in every sense of the word, and he will be, of course, in a land of big men. In the white uniform of the garde kurassiere, in which, until recently, he served, wearing the silver helmet with its spreading eagle wings, which belongs to the corps, he will present a striking appearance, which will go a long way to win the hearts of his adopted people."

## BOY CONDUCTOR RECEIVES GIFTS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The seven-year-old Italian boy conductor Willie Ferreiro gave his last concert at the Dvoranaki Sobranja recently. As usual, he met with tremendous success, and at the conclusion of the concert many valuable presents were given to him.



(Reproduced by permission)

One of Herr Hagemeyer's pictures of the sea painted by the German artist at Rugen

## GERMAN PAINTER OF THE SEA IS HONORED BY THE KAISER

Karl Hagemeyer Receives Title of Professor in Recognition of His Talent—Completes Painting Two Meters Long by One and One Half High in Two Hours

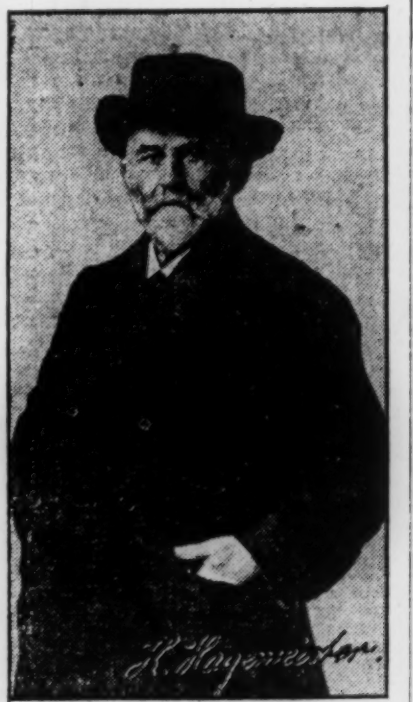
(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Karl Hagemeyer has just had the title of professor conferred upon him by the Kaiser in recognition of his remarkable talent as a painter of sea pieces.

Herr Hagemeyer comes from Werder on the Havel, a quiet little fruit and vegetable growing spot not far from Potsdam, celebrated throughout the country for its white fields of cherry blossoms in the spring. He was the son of a peasant fruit grower and his parents wished him to follow their calling. His love of painting was, however, too great, and he determined to be an artist at any cost.

A deep love of nature possessed him from his earliest childhood; he was familiar with the characteristics and habits of flowers and birds and animals, and he sketched everything that took his fancy. He went to Weimar, Munich, and other art centers and often painted for a bare pittance.

Finally he became the pupil and friend of the artist Schuch, who was quick to recognize his talent. Together the two men wandered through Holland and Italy and in the latter country Hagemeyer came to the conclusion that his real bent was for sea painting. He stopped paint-



(Reproduced by permission and specially signed for The Christian Science Monitor)

KARL HAGEMEYER

ing landscapes, people, or still life, and devoted himself to the reproduction of the sea pure and simple.

The coast of the island of Rugen in the Baltic has furnished Professor Hagemeyer with the subjects of his finest pictures. First covering his canvas with a ground tone of blue-gray he rapidly fills in the remainder, using chiefly his fingers, first, and the palm of his hand to put on the pigments, and only finishing off with the brush. A painting 2 meters long by 1½ high he will complete within two hours.

The effect of the sea-scapes is very fine. They are wonderfully true to nature. He is heart and soul in his work, and declares he will never again paint anything but the sea. Last year some of Herr Hagemeyer's paintings were exhibited in the Schulte gallery in Unter den Linden, the manager being an art dealer who was astute enough to recognize the cleverness of them.

There the nephew of the Kaiser, Prince Leopold of Prussia, saw them, and being himself an embryo artist, hastened to Herr Hagemeyer to show him some of his sketches. The artist in his simple direct manner said there was talent in the sketches, but that much more was needed, whereupon the prince begged Herr Hagemeyer to give him lessons. Almost daily the two have painted together and the master is very satisfied

with his pupil's progress. They were together on the Isle of Rugen last winter for several weeks.

Calling on Professor Hagemeyer, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found him in the unpretending old house where he lives with his brother today. Professor Hagemeyer is greatly attached to Werder, and the little town is enormously proud of him. In his tiny rooms he displays with obvious delight in their beauty one big painting after another, all of which now sell for some 5000 marks and more. He does not need a studio, the strand is his studio.

Princess Friedrich-Leopold, sister of the Kaiserin, is very anxious for the professor to make the acquaintance of the English coast and wants to take him with her son, his pupil, on a visit this spring. The Monitor representative mentioned the Cornish coast to him as affording fine subjects, but the idea of Scotland seemed more attractive to him. "Scottish sea and Scottish moorland," he said, "that is a combination I should like to see."

## TASMANIA MINE REPORT ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—The returns issued by the secretary for mines for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last show that the total value of minerals produced was £404,114. The average number of men employed in or about the mines for the quarter was 6211; 6108 Europeans and 103 Chinese. During the quarter £42,881 was paid in dividends by mining companies.

## MANY PRIZES ARE WON BY RHODES STUDENTS AT OXFORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual statement of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, which was recently issued, gives interesting details with reference to the work of Rhodes scholars. Of these 74 entered Oxford university during 1913 from the colonies, the United States and Germany, while during the same year 76 completed their course and returned to their own countries. During the year the whole number of Oxford scholars in residence as undergraduates was 175, while six former scholars continued in residence for the purpose of further study.

Most of the Rhodes scholars apparently enter for the honors schools, only three being mentioned as working for a pass degree. Their record in the honors schools include 10 first, 21 second, 15 third and 5 fourth classes. Only one first class was obtained in the school of Literae Humaniores, but on the other hand five firsts were gained in the school of jurisprudence out of seven awarded during the summer of 1913.

Among the university prizes obtained during the year were a Vinerian scholarship in law, the Davies Chinese scholarship, the Beit prize in colonial history, the Robert Herbert memorial prize, the Charles Oldham prize for an essay in classical literature, the Matthew Arnold prize for an essay in English literature, and the Gladstone memorial prize. A larger proportion of these prizes was gained during 1913 by American students than has been the case in recent years.

For the first time the presidency of the union, a much sought-after distinction, fell to a Rhodes scholar. The annual statement also deals with the occupations of Rhodes scholars after leaving the university. Of 431 scholars in the list, 144 adopted the educational profession, 113 took up law, 47 went into the civil service of the empire, Germany, or the United States, 25 adopted med-

## GENERAL NORWAY STRIKE IS AVERTED AFTER MEDIATION

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The threatened strike in Norway will not take place, owing chiefly to the efforts of Mr. Heftye, who has acted as mediator in the dispute. Having received information from the employers that a lockout of 40,000 men would take place, the Norwegian Trade Union decided to hold a sympathetic strike, which would have meant that the following would have been affected:

All the printers of newspapers and books, all sailors and crews of steamers sailing from Norway, all bakers in Christiania, Drontheim, Bergen and Stavanger, with the exception of the members of two cooperative bakers' societies, and many others. Within two days there would have been a lockout of 7000 laborers, and within a fortnight the lockout would have extended to no fewer than 53,000 persons.

Great credit is due to Mr. Heftye, who is known as a man of great ability and energy, and the result of his efforts will come as a great relief to all concerned.

## RUSSIA TO EXTEND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A bill extending the personal property rights of married women has been discussed and adopted in the Duma. Among the provisions of the bill is one permitting married women to obtain separate passports without the permission of their husbands.

The bill also confers upon women living apart from their husbands the right to enter into public or private agreements as employees or servants, as well as to fill the posts of teachers. Contracts, also, may be concluded by them without the authorization of their husbands.

## BRITISH NEWSPAPER MEN ARE GUESTS OF CITY LIBERAL CLUB

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—J. A. Spender and Sir F. Carruthers Gould were the guests at a house dinner recently of the City Liberal Club. Earl Beauchamp, who presided, said that sound judgment, moderation, and good manners as they found them in the Westminster Gazette represented a trinity which might be commended to certain journalistic rivals of that paper.

A finer and more effective political weapon than the tomahawk, which Lord Willoughby de Broke declared that he wielded, was the pencil of Sir Francis Gould, and sound judgment, moderation, and good manners were just as remarkable in his caricatures as they were in the literary productions of Mr. Spender.

Mr. Spender, the editor of the Westminster Gazette, said he would like to say one word in regard to the current discussion on the commercializing of the press; that in the whole of his 21 years association with the Westminster Gazette he had never once been asked to haul down his flag for any commercial

## SUFFRAGE CAUSE SPREAD SEEN BY BRITISH WOMEN

Mrs. Webb Declares Effect of Continued Refusal of Government to Grant Enfranchisement Is Awakening the People

## SOCIALISM IS FORECAST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mrs. Webb in a recent issue of the New Statesman describes the effect which the continued refusal of the Liberal government to give satisfaction to the demand for women's enfranchisement is producing on the political consciousness of the country. She reviews the present situation of the women's cause, a situation which at first sight would seem anything but favorable.

The new session of Parliament has opened without the slightest mention of women's suffrage being made in the King's speech, and it is likely that for the next six months Parliament will be fully occupied with other matters than the political enfranchisement of women.

"Though it is likely," Mrs. Webb says, "that the heart of the man in the street has been hardened of late against women's suffrage, owing to the government's attitude and the methods of militants, yet this setback to the cause has had its advantage."

Mrs. Webb recalls the beginning of the suffrage movement, when the group of women who claimed the vote were opposed to factory legislation and to the "tyranny of trade unions," as well as to any increase in the taxation of the rich, and to the development of municipal socialism. This political attitude has been transformed of late into one best described as actively revolutionary.

"It is difficult," Mrs. Webb says, "to describe in terms that will not seem exaggerated this revolution in women's opinion which their continued exclusion from citizenship is bringing about. A generation ago the number of women who demanded the vote in any one center of population could probably be counted on the five fingers of one hand; and they were regarded, not merely by men, but also by the majority of other women, as ridiculous and 'unwomanly.'"

"Today I believe there are millions of women who would sign a petition for the vote, whilst there must be literally hundreds of thousands whose greatest interest in life, whether measured in time, money or effort, lies in the present struggle for citizenship. No one who has not looked into the statistics of the agitation can credit the extent to which it has spread."

Mrs. Webb, as a Socialist, sees a further result to the stubbornness of the government. "Owing," she says, "to the refusal of the two great political parties to take up the women's cause, the whole of the women's movement finds itself side-slipping, almost unintentionally, into Labor and Socialist politics."

"I wonder," she asks in conclusion, "whether Liberal ministers quite realize how the contemptuous refusal of the suffrage by a party that claims to be democratic, strikes the average woman in Lancashire cotton mills or Leicester shoe shops. The votelessness of women is, at the present moment, tantamount to a rapidly spreading Socialism from one end of Great Britain to the other."

This article of Mrs. Sydney Webb's is commented on in an editorial in the Suffragette. Miss Pankhurst is at pains to show the aloofness of the Women's Social and Political Union from all political parties, including the Labor party. To those not in the main current of the suffrage movement it may seem that it is allying itself to Labor and Socialist politics, but to the members of the Women's Social and Political Union it is clear that Labor and Socialist politicians are no better than Liberal or Tory politicians.

"Women," Miss Pankhurst declares, "have made the discovery that all men's parties, including the Labor party, are

reason whatever. And this experience, he knew, was not as solitary, as some comments in the daily press would have them suppose.

He was once assured, Mr. Spender continued, that his personal mission was to make Liberalism acceptable to Belgravia. Lord Beauchamp, who was able to make observations on the spot, would probably tell them that the number of penitents there would not fill one big penitent form. The object of Liberalism was to act as mediator between the classes and today in Great Britain, if he said Liberalism was the sole guarantee for peaceable progress and social well-being, he did not think he would be exaggerating.

Sir Francis Gould declared that the man who wrote in a newspaper had a very serious responsibility. Referring to caricaturists he said their methods were much more gentle now than formerly. The methods of the cartoonist were based upon the time in which he lived, and if he were wise he used the method which was most effective.

alike when it comes to a question of deeds as distinct from words. They are alike in refusing to do anything to enfranchise women until women compel them to do it."

Miss Pankhurst goes on to give the ethical explanation of the policy of aloofness and total independence of the W. S. P. U. "The great hope of our time," she says, "is in the independent service, which women working as women, can render to the state. Some day the ideal of the cooperation of men and women in politics may be realized, but that time is not yet."

"It is for women first to develop their independent strength and political intelligence and to teach men by example how great causes may be fought and won. It is most true that the hardening of Pharaoh's heart is making of women a revolutionary force. It is teaching women to think for themselves and to act by themselves; to dream their own dreams of a future state and with their own hands to set about building it."

## BRITISH RULES MADE FOR TESTING OUT AEROPLANES

Constructor Must Supply Pilot and Passenger Each of Whom Will Weigh 160 Pounds

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The conditions on which the chief inspector of military aeronautics is prepared, on the request of any aeroplane constructor, to put an aeroplane through the ordinary military acceptance test have been issued.

The constructor must supply pilot and passenger, the weights of whom for the purposes of the test will be 160 pounds each. Stress diagrams in duplicate must be supplied with the machine, and there must be a minimum factor of safety of six throughout.

The constructor should state his reasonable expectation of the performances of the machine, and no machine will be tested for military purposes unless it fulfills the conditions of one of the types used for military purposes; light scout, reconnaissance, or fighting aeroplane.

The chief inspector will also test at his discretion any machine designed, not for purely military purposes, but to embody some improvement in design or construction. The result of the tests will be supplied to the constructor, who may keep them secret if he so desires, but if they are published at all they must be published in full.

The satisfactory performance of the military tests, which include an examination of workmanship and materials, rolling tests, and one hour's flight, does not constitute a guarantee that an aeroplane will be purchased by the government.

## AQUITANIA WILL LEAVE FOR FIRST VOYAGE ON MAY 30

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The Cunard Company have announced that their new steamer, the Aquitania, will leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday, May 30, and will start on her return journey to Liverpool on Wednesday June 10.

The three boats, the Aquitania, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, which have an aggregate tonnage of 110,000 tons, will then maintain the Cunard Mail Company's weekly mail service between Liverpool and New York. These three steamers have a larger tonnage than any other three boats in a fleet, and for speed they will rank as the fastest mail service in the world.

The speed of the Aquitania will be 23½ knots, while, as is well known, the Lusitania and Mauretania hold every single record for speed. The accommodation for passengers on the Aquitania is naturally on a very fine scale, in keeping with the great size of the vessel. A gymnasium and swimming bath are provided, and there are eight passenger decks. There are specially designed lifeboats and motor lifeboats equipped with wireless telegraphy are provided by this, Britain's largest liner.

## BRITISH RAILWAY GOES TO GERMANY FOR LOCOMOTIVES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced that Messrs. A. Borsig, the German locomotive building firm of Tegel, near Berlin, have secured the contract for 10 powerful locomotives required by the South Eastern and Chatham Railway for the improvement of their continental boat express traffic.

The company mentioned also obtained recently from the Great Northern Railway Company the loan of 15 four-wheeled coupled bogie locomotives to cope with their increasing traffic.

This is the first time that German-built locomotives have been imported into Great Britain, and the order has been placed abroad, not merely because of the more favorable prices offered by the German firm, but also because, owing to the present prosperity of the locomotive industry in Great Britain British firms were unable to guarantee sufficiently early delivery.

## KIPLING MAKES HIS DEBUT IN A PUBLIC LECTURE

Poet and Author Talks on "Some Aspects of Travel" Before Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London

## LORD CURZON IN CHAIR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When it was announced that Rudyard Kipling would lecture for the Royal Geographical Society, some amazement was felt, for Mr. Kipling, the poet and the man of letters, was unknown as the public speaker.

Presiding at the meeting held in a crowded Queens Hall, Lord Curzon of Kedleston explained the manner in which the Geographical Society had been so fortunate as to prevail on Mr. Kipling to lecture to them.

Two years ago at an annual banquet of the society, Mr. Kipling had delivered one of those fascinating speeches which unfortunately he delivered too seldom. The moment he heard that speech, Lord Curzon said, he knew that Mr. Kipling was predestined to read before their society, and he then and there extracted a promise from him to do so.

The subject of Mr. Kipling's address was "Some Aspects of Travel." He could not, he said, lay claim to have traveled very widely but he had known many travelers, and he thought that travelers, like sea trout should be caught fresh run, with their experiences still sticking to them. Having discussed at some length the psychology of travel and the habit among travelers of visualization, Mr. Kipling branched into a fascinating dissertation on the subject of smells and their power of calling up mental pictures.

"I think," he said, "there are only two elementary smells of universal appeal—the smell of burning fuel and the smell of melting grease. I rank wood smoke first, since it calls up more intimate and varied memories, over a wider geographical range, to a larger number of individuals than any other agent we know. I live in a wood-smoke country and I know how men, otherwise silent, become suddenly and surprisingly eloquent under its influence."

"It is probable that the future will have no place for these links with past delights and labors—that they will be forgotten like the labors themselves—as we have forgotten the smell of home-made soap or the whistle and rap of the rails on a threshing floor."

"Conceive for a moment a generation wholly divorced from all known smells of land and sea-travel—a generation which will climb into and drop down from an utterly odorless upper air, unprepared for the flavor which is the spirit of the country it descends upon. Everything that we have used till now has allowed us time for a little mental adjustment of horizons—time and contact with the changing earth and waters under us. In the future there will be neither mental adjustment nor horizons as we have understood them."

Analyzing what makes leaders of men, Mr. Kipling said that after personal investigation and first-hand testimony he concluded that self-sacrifice, loyalty and a robust view of moral obligations went far to make a leader, coupled, of course, with a capacity to live alone and inside himself. But what of the future? Into what terms would this world-old, foot-protuberance of travel translate itself under the new conditions?

There was more interest he thought in considering not so much the achievements of the future as the men of the present who are already scouting and reporting along its fantastic skyline. All or nearly all that could be accomplished by the old means had been won and put to general account. The old mechanism was scrapped: the moods and emotions that went with it followed. Only the spirit of man carried on, unaltered and unappeasable. There was no break in the line, no loads were missing; the men of the present had begun the discovery of the new world with the same devoutly careless passion as their predecessors completed the discovery of the old.

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# Morgan & Co. Tell of New Haven Deals

In Answer to Inquiry by Chairman Elliott Firm Says Its Net Gain Was \$350,265.12 on \$333,082,803 in Twenty Years

## DEALINGS REVIEWED

In a letter addressed to Howard Elliott, chairman of the executive committee of board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, in answer to a request from him for information, J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York states that its entire profit in 20 years for disposing of the railroad system's stocks and bonds to the amount of \$333,082,803 was \$350,265.12, but a shade more than one tenth of 1 per cent.

The Morgan Company statement, dated March 4 and replies to Mr. Elliott's letter of Feb. 21 asking for information of the fiscal relations between the railroad and its subsidiary interests and the banking firm. The reply narrates the transactions as fiscal agent and its purchases of New Haven securities from 1894 to 1913.

Sixteen purchases are told of, on 12 the Morgan firm making profits of \$555,164.42, on two it made nothing and on two it lost \$738,524.56, making a net loss of \$183,360.14.

This letter says the firm handled securities on commission to the value of \$201,358,803 on which the New Haven concerns paid \$996,166.13. Of this the agent kept \$533,625.26, the remainder going to other concerns. The Morgan firm sums up declaring its net final profit from all financial dealings with the New Haven and its subsidiaries to be \$350,265.12 for 20 years or average earnings of \$17,500 a year. The letter, over the signature of the firm, asserts that it has received no other compensation or profit in any form than those detailed from the New Haven or its subsidiaries.

It is denied specifically that any of the Morgan concerns or any member of them, was interested in any of the New Haven properties such as the Westchester, steam railroads, trolleys or steamship lines. One single exception noted was the exchange in January, 1907, by J. P. Morgan, Sr., of 1222 inherited shares of South Bay Wharf & Terminal Company stock for 814 shares of New Haven stock.

Of the firm's dealings with Oakleigh Thorne and the Millbrook Company, letter says the firm advanced to Mr. Thorne and the company upon securities \$111,155,000. These advances, however, were made by order and for account of the New Haven, which, on Oct. 30, 1907, took up the notes. It is declared the firm and its members had no other transactions with the Millbrook Company.

Concerning the deposits made with it by the New Haven and its interests the letter says: "From the year 1903, when the first deposit account was opened with us, the companies have had with us total balances averaging for the 11 years about \$1,415,000, subject to draft, on which we have paid interest at 2 per cent."

## Mr. Elliott Asks Information

The correspondence is as follows:  
Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall street, New York city.

Gentlemen:  
I have been asked questions by our directors and by others about the transactions between your firm and this company, both before and since the fiscal agency contract which was in effect from Dec. 19, 1910, to Dec. 4, 1913, and which was terminated by notice from your firm.

An examination of the books of the New Haven Company will, of course, show these transactions, but as there are a number of subordinate companies and intercompany entries, it would be a convenience to me and would save some time if I could obtain from you a complete statement of all transactions of the New Haven road and its allied companies, involving the placing of its securities or the purchase of securities for it in which your firm or its predecessors, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., have taken part since Jan. 1, 1894.

In addition to furnishing this information, it would assist me greatly, although I have no technical right to the information, if you would be willing to furnish me a statement showing the profits realized by your firm from the sale of securities purchased from the New Haven Company, or from any of its subordinate companies.

I should also be glad to have a statement from you as to whether your firm or any of its members ever had any interest in any properties acquired by the New Haven Company, such as the Westchester, the steam railroads, the trolley lines or the steamship companies.

I am also asked certain questions about the Millbrook company and I should be glad if you would inform me about the following:

1. The total amount of advances made by your firm to Oakleigh Thorne, or to the Millbrook Company.
2. Whether your firm had any transactions with the Millbrook Company, other than for the account and by the order of the New Haven Railroad Company.
3. Whether there was any profit or commission to your firm, or any members of it, in these transactions, and if so, the extent of such profit or commission.
4. Whether your firm, or any member of it, had any interest in any of the securities purchased by the Millbrook Company.

If you are willing to give me the information suggested in this letter, it will assist me greatly in answering numerous inquiries that are made, and

I shall be under obligations, particularly if you can send the information in the near future.

Yours very truly,  
HOWARD ELLIOTT,  
Chairman.

## Morgan Transactions

Howard Elliott, Esq.,  
Chairman New Haven Railroad,  
South Station, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir—We are in receipt of your letter of Feb. 21, asking for certain information covering our relations with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and its allied companies. In compliance with your request and, in the comparatively brief time available, we have had a thorough examination made of all our books, the results of which we present herewith in the form of various statements, embracing all our transactions with the New Haven road and its subsidiaries during the past 20 years.

Our relations with the New Haven have been of the following character: From 1894 to 1910 the New Haven generally disposed of its securities by selling them outright, sometimes to us, sometimes to other sources. The securities thus purchased were afterward sold by the purchasers for their own account, they taking the risk of profit or loss thereon.

From Dec. 19, 1910, until Dec. 4, 1913, we acted, under contract, as the fiscal agent of the companies. In the course of these 20 years, from 1894 to 1914, we took part in the handling of New Haven and subsidiary company securities to the par value of \$333,082,803 from which our firm realized a net profit of approximately \$350,000, all of the foregoing being set forth below in detail.

All our calculations have included any participations by our Philadelphia, London or Paris houses. The transactions are grouped under two headings, viz:

**SCHEDULE 1.**  
All securities purchased by us either alone or in participation with others:  
Summary of schedule 1:

Total security purchases, in which we participated.....	\$131,724,000
Amount of our participation in such purchases.....	75,165,067
Losses realized by us on certain of such purchases.....	738,524
Total profits accrued to us from all the remainder of such purchases.....	553,164
Net loss to our firm from the total of such purchases.....	183,360

**SCHEDULE 2.**  
Section A—Transactions in which, prior to fiscal agency contract, we acted as agent for the company; the total of securities involved in such transactions being a par value of \$38,851,803.

On these transactions total commissions paid by the company were \$158,561. Being an average commission of less than 3 of 1 per cent.

Of this commission, the amount retained by us was \$148,645, the balance being paid to others interested with us in the transactions.

Section B—All transactions under fiscal agency contract (entered into on Dec. 19, 1910, and terminated on Dec. 4, 1913) for all companies (including Boston & Maine) showing a total of \$142,507,000.

Of securities sold for account of the companies, upon which they paid total commissions of \$837,005, or approximately five eighths of 1 per cent for selling. Of this commission the amount retained by us was \$384,980, the balance being paid to others interested with us in the transactions.

Summary of schedules 1 and 2:  
**SCHEDULE 1**  
Amount of companies, outright sale of securities, \$131,724,000.

**SCHEDULE 2**  
Amount of companies, securities handled on commission, \$201,358,803.  
Total, \$333,082,803.  
Total amount of commissions paid by companies, \$996,166, being a little less than one half of 1 per cent.

Total amount of such commissions retained by us was \$333,625.  
Net losses realized by us in the outright purchases were \$183,360.  
Difference representing total profit to us \$350,265.

This total profit of \$350,265.12 (being at the average rate of \$17,500 per year is, as aforesaid, the net result to our firm of all of our transactions with the New Haven road and its allied companies during the 20-year period just ended.

We have not received from the New Haven or from the companies affiliated with it, any compensation or profit in any form, or on any other account, than those herewith described.

Answering your specific inquiry, we beg to state that none of our firms, nor any member of them, ever had any interest in any properties, such as the Westchester, the steam railroads, the trolley lines or the steamship companies acquired by the New Haven Company or any of its subsidiary companies. This broad statement has only one exception, the details of which are as follows:

J. P. Morgan, Sr., inherited 1222 shares of the stock of the South Bay Wharf & Terminal Company (being somewhat less than one tenth of the whole) from his father in 1890. Seventeen years later, in January, 1907, he was asked to exchange this stock for 814 shares of New Haven stock, and complied with the request.

You may be interested in reading copy herewith of a letter under date of Jan. 27, 1906, addressed to him by J. C. Cobb, explaining the method proposed for arriving, through outside appraisal, at a fair price to the New Haven in the matter. From this you will note that not only was Mr. Morgan's interest small, but that the transaction was carried through without participation by him. Millbrook Company—We are glad to make specific replies to your questions in regard to this company.

1. We hand you herewith, statements of accounts from our books, showing that from October, 1906, to September, 1907, we advanced Oakleigh

Thorne, and afterwards the Millbrook Company, various sums aggregating \$11,155,000. All these advances were made by order, and for account, of the New Haven Railroad Company.

We enclose copy of an official letter to us from the New Haven Company, dated April 2, 1907, and received about that date, in which reference is made to an agreement dated Dec. 4, 1906, between the New Haven Company and the Millbrook Company and to our advances on account of that contract. This letter confirms our understanding that all such transactions have been and are "for the account and benefit of the New Haven road" and furthermore that "that road is and will be responsible therefor."

We hand to you a list of the securities against which advances were made, such securities having been finally turned to the Millbrook Company under instructions of the New Haven Company.

2. None of our firms, nor any member of them, had any transaction with the Millbrook Company other than those for the account and by the order of the New Haven Company, as set forth in the statements of accounts furnished you herewith.

3. In none of these transactions was there profit or commission to our firms or to any member of them. The New Haven Company opened with us an account which was designated as its "account No. 2." In this account the company deposited from time to time (over \$8,000,000 of the total prior to February, 1907) moneys to reimburse us for our advances for its account to the Millbrook Company. We enclose statement of that account showing that any interest paid by Mr. Thorne was credited to the New Haven Company's "account No. 2," and that we received no interest upon advances made.

4. The securities thus purchased by the Millbrook Company represented the ownership of those enterprises which afterwards became what is known as the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Company. None of our firms, nor any member of them, had any interest in the Millbrook Company, or in any of the securities or property purchased by the Millbrook Company, or received any advantage from such purchases. Nor had we any interest of any kind in any of the enterprises or properties which in any way became a part of the New York, Westchester & Boston railroad.

Deposits—From the year 1903, when the first deposit account was opened with us, the companies have had with us total balances, averaging for the 11 years about \$1,415,000 (subject to draft), on which we have paid interest at 2 per cent.

We believe the foregoing covers all the points as to which you ask us. Should any point not be clear to you, or should you desire more detailed information on any point, we shall be very glad to give you explanation or further information you desire.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) J. P. MORGAN & CO.

## South Bay Deal Explained

Under date of Jan. 27, 1906, John C. Cobb wrote to J. P. Morgan, Sr., about the latter's interest in the South Bay Wharf & Terminal Co., telling him that Messrs. Minot, Goldman and Crocker had been appointed by the directors to adjust all differences with the New Haven and sell any or all of the South Bay's property. Mr. Cobb, controlling a majority of the stock, was willing to sell at any price this committee might fix provided other stockholders had the same opportunity. Mr. Cobb said he controlled about 7500 shares of the 12,387 shares of South Bay wharf stock, including Mr. Morgan's block.

On Jan. 30, 1906, Mr. Morgan wrote Mr. Cobb that he wished the latter to do as he thought best with Mr. Morgan's stock.

Charles S. Mellen, then president of the New Haven, on April 2, 1907, wrote J. P. Morgan & Co. regarding advances in money by the latter to the Millbrook Company against securities by its pledge that all the transactions were for the New Haven and that it would be responsible.

## The Millbrook Transactions

The Millbrook Company deposited the following securities as collateral to its notes:

Twenty thousand shares, entire outstanding capital stock, of the New York Railroad & Development Company.  
One thousand five hundred and sixty-one shares, entire outstanding capital stock of the New York & Port Chester Railroad Company.

6900 shares, entire outstanding capital stock of the City & County Contracting Company.

\$7,127,500 underwriting of New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., 95,939 2/3 shares New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co.

Receipt from the comptroller, city of New York, for \$100,000 corporate stock of the city of New York.

91 shares Melrose Company, being entire outstanding capital stock.  
Demand notes of the City & County Contract Co., \$10,000 dated Dec. 26, 1906; \$25,000 dated Dec. 31, 1906.

On Sept. 20, 1907, the Millbrook Company withdrew 20,000 shares New York Railroad & Development Company stock, 6900 shares City & County Contract Company stock, \$7,127,500 underwriting of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company and 95,939 2/3 shares of New York, Westchester & Boston common stock, substituting therefor 70,000 New York & Port Chester Railroad Company stock.

On Oct. 30, 1907, when the notes were

paid, the remaining collateral was released and by order of the New Haven road handed to the Millbrook Company.

## Mr. Elliott Talks of Inquiry

Mr. Elliott, when seen at his home concerning the letters and statements made public by J. P. Morgan & Co., said: "Some time ago I began investigations into various phases of the New Haven situation so that I could be in a position to answer questions that were asked me, and so as to introduce as rapidly as practicable any improved methods of management, accounting and operation that seems necessary and desirable as a result of such investigations. In the course of these investigations the question of the financing of the New Haven road in the past came up and I asked the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. if they would be willing to help me in obtaining the facts. They asked me to put my request in writing which resulted in my letter to them and their reply."

"The New Haven Company has said to Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, who has charge of the investigation ordered by the Senate resolution, that it is glad to have him investigate the financial and other conditions of the New Haven and that it will help to expedite the work in every reasonable manner. Already it has accumulated on its own account a large quantity of detailed information about various transactions which it is placing in the hands of the investigators so as to hurry the work. The sooner the commission can make the investigation and report its findings the better it will be for all."

In reply to questions about the obtaining of funds from others than J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. Elliott said:

"Inquiry was made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., about the placing by that house for the New Haven Company, of the so-called French loan in 1907—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. make the following statement:

"In February, 1907, the company entered, with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., into a negotiation to place \$28,000,000 4 per cent bonds in France at about 91 per cent less 1 1/2 per cent commission. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. contracted for the firm purchase of these \$28,000,000 and the commission paid to them was really part of the purchase price. This was not a simple commission transaction, with the bankers simply acting as intermediaries, but Kuhn, Loeb & Co., had to undertake a very heavy obligation; as a matter of fact, they had to carry a large part of these bonds during the critical period of the panic. It took more than a year and a half to bring the transaction to a successful end, and a part of the commission had to be reallocated by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to their associates in Europe in perfecting the negotiation."

"In addition to the negotiations with Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., there appear to have been occasional and temporary borrowings from deposit banks and others along the line of the road; and long term securities issued by the company or held in its treasury were sold to various banking houses and banks, principally in New England, from 1898 to date, aggregating about \$33,000,000; the total commissions paid on securities of this class were \$97,700."

"You will understand that these transactions took place prior to my becoming associated with the management of the New Haven road except the short-time loans of December 1, 1913."

## MUSIC

### MISS SHARLOW TRIUMPHS

Taking the place of Mme. Melba in Puccini's "Boheme" at the Boston opera house Saturday afternoon, Miss Myrna Sharlow, an American soprano, who has worked her way up through minor parts in the repertory, made her first appearance before a subscription house in a leading role and proved herself competent to stand in the front line of dramatic singers.

Mme. Melba, who was present at the opera house prepared to sing, appeared before the curtain at 2 o'clock dressed as Mimì and expressed to the audience her regret at having to cause disappointment. Mr. Russell announced that everybody who stayed would be entitled to hear a performance of "Otello" at a special matinee Wednesday afternoon. After those who preferred to get their money back had gone there still remained almost a full house.

Miss Sharlow, as understudy to the distinguished visitor, was thoroughly prepared for her opportunity, having impersonated Mimì in the Saturday night series five weeks before. As an interpreter of picturesque lesser figures, like Frasquita in "Carmen" and Irma in "Louise," she had won a significant place for herself in the subscription series, and she had the confidence of the matinee audience, even before she opened the door of the Latin quarter garret and began the needlegirl's dialogue with Rodolpho. By the time she had got to the blowing out of the candles she was taken like an artist of long-known abilities. As soon as she had sung her opening lines in the duet of the key, the day was won for her. She was called out with hand-clapping at the end of the first act, not because she had made a remarkable success of her task as a renowned soprano substitute, for her victory had already been conceded her, but because it is the habit of the house to express its thanks at encores to its accredited singers of leading parts. Her acclaim came right in the midst of her beginning scene, and it was the best kind of acclaim, an applauseless one.

Of interest in the performance besides Miss Sharlow's singing and impersonation appeal was the work of Mr. Danges in the role of Marcel. The by-play of this admirably disciplined man of the stage was something for members of the company both of first rank and of minor rank to study. The stage management of the institution is resourceful and ingenious in all operas that it takes seriously and is altogether commendable in "Boheme." But that more could be done with supporting characters to give them vitality was distinctly proved by the stage business of Mr. Danges, which was tasteful, illustrative and lively as that of no other actor who has taken the part has been. Nobody needed to study the libretto to learn that Marcel's profession was, or was going to be, when he got out of Bohemia, that of painting.

The whole representation was an exquisite piece of work and showed the institution strikingly in the guise of an established stock company—living out an artistic ideal with the community. It was one of those excellent performances that make listeners forget that anybody is conducting the orchestra. In the bill the name of Mr. Moranzoni appeared as musical director and the names of singers not already noted were there, as follows: Rodolpho, Mr. Laftitte; Schanuard, Mr. Pulcini; Colline, Mr. Mardones; Benoit and Aleandro, Mr. Tavecchia; Musetta, Mme. Beriza; Pargipol, Mr. Fusco; sergeant, Mr. Tortorici.

Miss Helen Stanley made her first appearance on the stage of the Boston opera house on Saturday evening, when "The Jewels of the Madonna" was sung at popular prices, and won the hearty approval of the audience for her singing. She took the role of Mariella and she had for her associates in the cast Mr. Zennatello and Gennaro; Mr. Blanchard as Raffaele and Mme. Gay as Carmela. The artists in the numerous other parts were those who regularly take them. Mr. Moranzoni conducted. Miss Stanley is one of the American sopranos who are making headway interpreting the works turned out by the modern opera writers. She has been a member of the Chicago opera company and this reason has sung with the Montreal opera company. It is said that she is to sing presently with the Century opera company, which gives opera in English at popular prices in New York under the direction of Milton and Sargent Aborn.

**WAGNER MUSIC PLAYED**  
Giving its second pension fund concert, the Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck conductor, played a program of Wagnerian selections in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon to the pleasure of a fair-sized audience. The works comprised the "Tannhauser" overture, the "Lohengrin" prelude, music from the third act of "Meistersinger," Richter's arrangement of music from "Siegfried" and "Goetterdaemmerung" as an orchestral suite, the "Siegfried Idyl" and the "Kaisermarsch."

The chief question raised by the performance was as to the value of adaptations out of the dramatic portions of Wagner's operas. There could be little question about the orchestra's playing or Dr. Muck's directing, except whether certain passages surpassed the achievement of former performances or fell slightly below. In the case of the "Siegfried Idyl," which is doubtless the majority of enthusiasts the most engrossing adventure in unvoiced music that Wagner ever made, there could well be comparison with the interpretation of the week before at the Symphony concerts. For the "Idyl" of Sunday was distinctly the less brilliant. As to arrangements from the music dramas, while they always have an effect of irrelevancy and incompleteness, they are of the greatest informational and illustrative worth. The interest of the audience in the "Meistersinger" and "Ring" excerpts on Sunday proved that such music can hold attention in spite of its lack of structural import. It is accepted at its value as a partial message and is keenly appreciated.

Being just a dip into random volumes of the Wagnerian shelf, it gives its enlightenment on the composer's purposes and connects the listener with the artistic and social stir of the nineteenth century, just as an hour's desultory browsing in a Shakespearean set throws the reader right into the life of the Elizabethans. Regarded from such a standpoint, the excerpts are of great profit. The catalogue of them for use in the annual Wagnerian fund concerts could well be extended to include at least one more than now available. The music from the second act of "Tristan and Isolde," for example, arranged by a judicious hand, ought to make an acceptable selection. The fact that a large part of the public knows certain of the dramas in their complete form and is likely in the coming seasons to know still others, makes the idea not less but more desirable. A purely orchestral reading of Wagner's scores though perhaps not advisable in regular symphony concerts, is in place in popular concerts.

**MANUFACTURERS MAY MEET HERE**  
From the American Electric Railways Manufacturers Association Mayor Curley today received a communication seeking to come here for its convention next fall. It pointed out that the meeting would be about as large as the bankers last year and there would probably be spent about \$1,000,000.

Although October is scheduled for a food convention and the retail grocers gathering, the mayor says that by one organization moving out its exhibits while the other is moving in there will be ample opportunity to house all.

**CENTENNIAL QUARTERS ADVANCE**  
BALTIMORE—Rooms for permanent headquarters of the Star-Spangled Banner centennial commission at 107-113 East Baltimore street are nearly ready, the News announces. At present the offices are on the top floor of the city hall.

## A Correction

Last Saturday we prepared copy for various Boston papers, calling attention to an Advance Sale of Spring Hats, and elaborated to some extent upon a preliminary showing in our enlarged Millinery Department. As is quite often our custom, we gave first insertion to the Monitor.

In this particular instance, a statement appeared to which we desire to make immediate modification. We quote as follows: "—our assortments will be greater, our values will be better and our prices will be lower, than can be found outside our newly enlarged Millinery Department, now the greatest in New England."

There are times in the preparatory advertising of so interesting a subject as Millinery, that inspiration creates over enthusiasm, and the above statement slipped into the Monitor before the revision of proofs, which, when corrected, and as appeared in other papers, read as follows: "—our assortments will be greater, and our values will be better than we have ever been able to offer, owing to our newly enlarged Millinery Department—now one of the largest in New England."

While we believe in strong advertising, we also believe in confining all statements well within the limits of truth, and whether or no the foregoing was fact, we believe the added modification more in keeping with our policy of publicity.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

Advertising Manager.

## JAMES A. LOWELL REFUSES TO GIVE UP LABOR POST

James A. Lowell, chairman of the state board of labor and industries, declines to resign his position at the request of Governor Walsh who told Mr. Lowell that he desires to appoint a physician to his place. Chairman Lowell in a statement given out says that the Governor had an opportunity to appoint a physician when the term of Mrs. Mary H. Dewey expired, March 1. Mrs. Dewey was reappointed.

In explanation of the proposed change, Governor Walsh says that it was brought to the attention of the executive council that the statute establishing the labor board provided that one of its five members should be "a physician or sanitary engineer," and that in appointing the board former Governor Foss did not take this specific requirement into consideration. It is not known publicly whom the Governor promises to place on the board.

It is said at the Governor's office that he has authority under the law in this case, and Mr. Walsh says that he may remove Chairman Lowell unless the latter's resignation is in his hands by Wednesday of this week.

## AID PLANNED FOR UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK—Social workers and others organized a "Fair Play Committee" Sunday on behalf of the unemployed of this city. They arranged to hold a mass meeting this week in the church of the Ascension with the consent of the pastor. Money will be raised to buy food for the unemployed who are in jail as a result of the disturbances of the past week and to support their families.

## UNEMPLOYED ACT ON RESOLUTION

That the hungry unemployed everywhere have the right to steal what they need for food, and that society forces such action upon them, and is therefore "the primary thief," was the gist of a resolution drawn by Morrison I. Swift, leader of Boston's unemployed, and adopted at meetings on Boston Common and at Franklin Union Sunday. The resolution termed itself the enactment of a "new morality." Mr. Swift said to the meeting on the Common: "This only advises you to do on a small scale what the rich are doing on a large scale."

## SOUP KITCHEN TO OPEN WEDNESDAY

Next Wednesday it is expected that the free soup kitchen at 24 Avery street will be opened to provide relief for the unemployed of the city. William H. Foster of Huntington avenue is head of the establishment, which has the support of the Ford Hall folks, Boston School of Social Science and other organizations. One meal will be served a day to those who present tickets.

More than 30 men partook of the free meals served Sunday by the Mt. Pilgrim Baptist church (colored), East Lenox street, Roxbury. The pastor says that many men have been aided previously and that no one is turned away.

## LESS NOISE BY TROLLEYS ASKED

Committee on the abatement of noise of the Women's Municipal league, Mrs. Harold Peabody, chairman, has called on Matthew C. Brush, vice-president and general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, with regard to the screaming of cars on curves, particularly at Massachusetts avenue and Beacon street, Tremont and Boylston streets and the Park street terminal. Mr. Brush expressed a willingness to cooperate with the committee.

**ANOTHER CONFERENCE EXPECTED**  
WASHINGTON—No word had been received Sunday night from Chairman Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, but officials of the department of justice expected conferences over dissolution plans to be resumed this week.



TO so build a car that it shall go to its destination and return with the maximum of comfort and the minimum of inconvenience and expense, to so build it that it won't stop on the road because some insignificant detail has gone wrong but will keep going, surely, quickly, comfortably and easily, to so build it that it shall run from week to week and month to month with the minimum amount of attention and adjustment, these are the predominant ideas of Detroit Electric design, and this is our idea of the kind of service you require of any car.

Write for particulars and operating costs of electric cars.  
Anderson Electric Car Co.  
Direct Factory Branch  
903 Boylston Street, Boston

## AMUSEMENTS

**AUTO SHOW**  
MECHANICS BUILDING  
**NOW**  
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.  
**WEDNESDAY**  
"SOCIETY DAY"  
ADMISSION \$1.00

## Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 7 to 11:30. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. DIE MEISTERSTINGER VON NERNBERG. Mme. Weingartner, Renssela, Laftite, Iou-Jerville, Ludlkar, Goritz, Wronski, Cond. Weingartner.  
WED. 7:30 to 11. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. DON GIOVANNI. Destinn, Andersen, Nielsen, Marcoux, Tannog, Mardones, Ludlkar, Favarella, Cond. Weingartner.  
FRI. 7:45 to 11. ROMEO AND JULIET. Melba, Swartz-Morse, Muratore, Marcoux, Danges, Cond. Strony.  
SAT. 2 to 5:30. AIDA. Mme. Weingartner, Gay, Zennatello, Ancona. Cond. Weingartner.  
SAT. 8 to 10:30. Don Prices, 50c to \$2.50. Box Seats, \$5. MME. BUTTERFLY. Nielsen, Swartz-Morse, Laftite, Blanchard, Cond. Moranzoni.  
SUN. 8 to 10.  
**MELBA-WEINGARTNERS CONCERT**  
Mme. Melba and Weingartner, Felix Weingartner. Orch. of 75. Prices \$1 to \$2.50. Box Seats, \$5.  
Box Office: Week Days, 9 to 6; Sundays (for Concert Tickets only) 2 to 9. Reg. Prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.



## AIM IS TO OPEN CANAL IN AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING

United States in Toll Repeal Plan Points to Program of American Diplomacy to Strengthen Its Influence in Many Quarters

### CONGRESS TO ACT SOON

WASHINGTON—That the Panama canal may be opened in an era of diplomatic good feeling is a vital concern of the administration in its efforts to have repealed the tolls exemption clause in the Panama canal act.

Not only this administration, but European governments are watching Congress for the next move in the legislation planned to repeal the exemption clause.

The Simms resolution for repeal, reported last week following President Wilson's message, may come up in the House for discussion in the House this week; while the Senate is expected soon to take up for consideration the Chilton resolution giving the President power over tolls.

Aside from President Wilson's assertion that the national honor of the American people is involved in upholding the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, there are circumstances surrounding a settlement of the controversy which are expected by administration officials to have a broad effect on the diplomatic relations of the United States with the world.

Underlying the settlement of the tolls dispute is an ambitious program of American diplomacy which contemplates an early adjustment of relations with other nations. The United States wishes to rehabilitate the entire structure of its international relations so that its influence in Europe as well as in the far East may be in the ascendant.

Great Britain's alliance with Japan, it is believed, already has been a factor in the dispute between the United States and Japan over the California anti-alien laws. There is said to be good reason to believe, too, that the settlement of the tolls question on the basis of equal payment by all nations will find favor at Tokyo. Japan withheld any protest on the tolls question, it is known, just as did European nations, because of the feeling that Great Britain, through her special treaty with the United States, had superior and prior rights of protest.

Germany, too, has a vital interest in the settlement of the tolls question, and Italy and southern France will be interested greatly in the opening of the canal, as it furnishes a direct route to the Pacific coast for many emigrants.

The possibility of emigration direct from Europe to the Pacific coast without the stop in New York or an overland journey is expected to contribute materially to the building up of the West, and it is partly on this account that Italy, as well as Germany, has protested against proposals to place American immigration inspectors on board Italian and German ships before leaving European ports.

It is possible that a compromise may be reached in the acceptance by the United States of the certificates of Italian and German officials as to the condition of emigrants. France objects to the inquisitorial features of certain administrative sections of the tariff law in connection with the valuation of goods.

Prospects for a settlement of the dispute with Colombia through the payment of an indemnity are considered bright by state department officials. The Near-East negotiations are proceeding slowly.

In the cultivation of better relations with the countries of Central and South America, Secretary Bryan's proposed trip to Chile and visits to other countries en route is expected by the administration to supplement efforts in this direction begun by previous administrations and carried on by the Pan-American Union.

President Wilson let callers know today that the dilatory tactics in Congress in handling the trust legislation are displeasing to him. He will confer with Chairman Clayton, of the House judiciary committee, late today. The President wants to get the trust program adopted as soon as possible and believes enough public sentiment has been gathered so that the bills can now be framed into final shape.

### HEARING SET ON SPOT CAR CHARGE

Data dealing with the question of whether charges should be made by the railroads for stopping a freight train and switching a car on a private siding for the shipper, called "car spotting," is to be gathered at a public hearing by the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow for presentation to the interstate commerce commission in Washington on Thursday. Such service is now rendered free.

### WOMAN COMPARES MRS. PANKHURST WITH JOHN BROWN

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, president of the Newport (R. I.) Equal Suffrage League, who was the principal speaker at the first meeting of the Writers' Equal Suffrage League in the New England Woman's Club rooms yesterday afternoon, compared Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst in her radicalism with John Brown.

## INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL TO DECIDE MANY LARGE CLAIMS

WASHINGTON—The International Tribunal of Arbitration, which began its second session today at the Carnegie Institute, will decide several important cases involving questions of international law. The commission, created by treaty to adjust all outstanding pecuniary claims between the United States and Great Britain, is expected to hear argument on 26 cases, 10 American and 16 British, involving damages aggregating nearly \$6,000,000.

Of great importance to the state of New York is the British claim of \$2,000,000 in behalf of the Cayuga Indians resident in Canada, based on the withholding from them of annuities pledged under the treaty of Ghent.

The heirs of William Webster make a claim for lands in New Zealand purchased by Webster 70 years ago. A similar claim for \$1,250,000 is made by the heirs of an American named Studer for rubber lands in Johore, whose concession was vacated by a British government.

Both American and British sealers have a number of claims growing out of the seizure of their vessels in Bering sea and Canadian waters.

R. E. Brown, an American, makes a claim for several million dollars' worth of property in the Transvaal, of which

he is alleged to have been deprived by the last of the Boer presidents by the arbitrary method of altering the composition of the supreme court of the republic to secure compliance with the President's demands. As successor to Kruger's government, Great Britain is said to have inherited its obligations as well as its possessions. This question of state succession is very important internationally.

Great Britain has a claim for damages for Admiral Dewey's action in cutting the cable in Manila bay and for Admiral Sampson's severing of the ocean cables under fire at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Other claims involve the loss of American missionary property through hostile natives in Sierra Leone, Africa, whose activities the British authorities failed to suppress, and for damages caused by American naval vessels in collision with British ships.

The tribunal is composed of Henri Fromageot of France, president; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of Canada, British arbitrator, and Chandler P. Anderson, American arbitrator. Great Britain is represented by C. J. Hurst of the London foreign office, and E. L. Newcombe, deputy minister of justice of Canada, as agents, while the agent of the United States is Robert Lansing.

## TOWN AND CITY PLANNING WORK IS CONSIDERED

(Continued from page one)

was first organized to establish homes in the suburbs of the cities for needy people. He said that purpose was enlarged in 1913 when the power to establish planning boards was conferred to the commission with the further provision that the boards would report to the commission and the commission would advise the cities and towns of the duties that the municipalities were obliged to perform. He said that the commission further anticipates an extension of power to dictate a conforming by a city or town with the building and tenement-house laws, to require the formation of planning boards and to "help the cities in the formation of those boards."

"The transit commission would sit at the feet of the homestead commission and planning boards and absorb wisdom," he said. "The commission has mailed its plans down with copper rivets on both sides. Why if these laws were enacted the people would look at these boards with the wonder and the admiration of the rustics for the village schoolmaster in 'Goldsmith's Deserted Village.' This commission may be likened to an octopus that is extending its tentacles to every city and town of the commonwealth."

Street Commissioner Gallivan said that under the old survey board that existed in Boston before the planning board was created 12,865 acres, more than half of Boston's territory, was laid out with streets arranged to existing grades. Before the planning board came into existence, he said, 582 streets with a total length of 108 miles had been surveyed and planned and 1863 streets with 441 miles had been projected. He said that up to 1907, \$860,000 had been expended in the highway development exclusive of the annual appropriations. Since 1891, 305 streets, with a total mileage of 56, had been laid out and altered in accordance with the survey board's plans. He said that the board's plans had been adopted by private owners in 299 streets embracing 43 miles.

"What we need now," he said, "is money rather than plans to carry on the work."

Representative Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham said that the survey board that existed in this city was favorable to local betterments and that the planning board recently established seemed unaware of the salient features of the town's welfare.

Mr. Sterling, who presented the case of the commission, said that provision is made for an annual conference of the planning boards to discuss betterment plans. He said that the planning board would cause maps to be made showing the location of streets, parks, playgrounds, schools, civic centers and other public property, also railroads, railways and their terminals and after the plans were adopted would be filed as a public document. One section of the recommendations which he did not favor provides that no street or way in any city or town should be laid out, altered or widened except in accordance with the plan adopted by the city planning board. Mr. Foster said he believed that section to be illogical and indefensible.

The passage of three measures in particular have been urged by the homestead commission. These provide for the instruction of town and city families in methods of making small plots of ground yield profitable crops; the assessments of private property improved by public betterments abutting on their land; and the establishment of residential districts in the communities of the state.

These planning boards undertake a work of vital importance to their respective towns and cities, according to the report of the homestead commission.

"The future, like the past, will witness the expenditures of vast sums of money on both public and private improvements," it says. Great savings can be made by pursuing a comprehensive and systematic plan. A carefully devised city or town plan, made far in advance, showing when and how improvements ought to be made, fitting them in pro-

erly with other improvements made and to be made, would not only secure uniformity, but actually involve a smaller outlay. There is no reason why unsightly spots should disfigure our municipalities. It costs more to keep them than to get rid of them or to plan in advance against their presence.

"No task is of greater concern to the community than that of giving proper direction to its future growth and development. The devising of such a plan is the task set by the law (chapter 494, 1913) before the local planning boards. It is a labor fraught with the gravest responsibility and the most far-reaching consequences. Elsewhere it has gone hand in hand with eradication of slums and the proper housing of the people. The time, labor, study and expert knowledge required for the formulation of a suitable comprehensive plan should not be fruitless."

The establishment of residential districts has many objects—the promotion of manufactures by placing and confining plants in favorable situations; the regulation of real estate values and rents by preventing one class of activities from intruding upon another, to the injury of both; the fixing and preservation of the character of neighborhoods in order that the waste of rebuilding and readjustment may be avoided—but the main purpose is the improvement of housing conditions through the prevention of congestion.

By a permissive measure submitted by the commission owners, subject to the city or town planning boards' approval, are enabled to fix the residential character of their street during such time as they or their successors deem advisable. Protection is thus afforded to persons owning or desiring to own single-family houses, against intrusion of business, manufacturing, or tenement structures.

### FINAL RALLIES IN CAMBRIDGE ARE BEING CONDUCTED

Candidates Who Will Seek Office at Election Tomorrow Are Bringing Campaigns to a Close

Final rallies for all municipal candidates in Cambridge take place this afternoon and evening. The annual election takes place tomorrow. Then the voters will be asked to choose a mayor, assessor, school committeeman, 11 aldermen and 22 councilmen as well as decide several questions, including that on license.

In the Scenic Temple yesterday afternoon, Mayor Barry presented the assertion of Arthur F. Blanchard, candidate for mayor on the Progressive ticket, regarding liquor business maintained by stores in the city and criticized Mr. Blanchard for not lending a hand to suppress the alleged nuisance instead of criticizing.

Albert E. Good represented his brother, Timothy W. Good, candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket. Both he and Wendell D. Rockwood, Citizens' candidate, spoke in favor of no-license. The other speakers were: Former Senator Frederick W. Dallinger, Theodore H. Raymond and Carroll L. Chase, secretary of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A.

### METROPOLITAN BILLS REPORTED

Legislative committee of ways and means reported favorably today the following appropriations: For maintenance of the metropolitan water system, \$445,000; north metropolitan sewerage system, \$173,000; south metropolitan sewerage system, \$112,570, and for the care of the Charles river basin, \$132,111.20.

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## FEDERAL WIRE OWNERSHIP PLAN IS URGED ANEW

Postoffice Department Committee Makes Public Collected Facts, Draft of Bill to Acquire Telephone and Telegraph Business

### CONDITIONS SHOWN

WASHINGTON—Official advance reports from the postoffice department committee, named by Postmaster General Burleson to investigate conditions and make recommendations for the betterment of the postal service which is issuing today as a Senate document all of the information collected, give general support to its former recommendation of government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. In addition to the report of the committee, the Senate document contains a tentative draft of a bill for condemning, acquiring and operating the telegraph and telephone systems. The committee declares clearly that the bill cannot yet be regarded as an administration measure, says that President Wilson has expressed no opinion regarding it and it is Mr. Burleson's plan to submit the bill to economists and authorities on public utilities in order to safeguard the interests of the government and of the owners of the property affected.

"The Senate document," the committee says, "shows that the United States has more letters received and more telephone calls than any other country. In number of telegrams it stands ninth. The American postage is clearly the lowest and American telephone and telegraph charges are nearly the highest in the world. In postal efficiency the United States is second only to Belgium, but in telephone efficiency—considering the Bell companies only—it stands tenth. The Bell companies' long distance rates for 100, 300, 500 and 700 miles are given as being the highest charges by any telephone system, public or private, in the world, and as vastly exceeding the average rates in continental Europe."

"It gives an elaborate comparison of subscribers' annual telephone rates for 60 large American cities under monopoly and competition. New York, with no competition in telephone business, is shown with an annual rate of \$228, while Chicago, with competitive conditions, has a rate of \$125."

"One table contained in this document," the report continues, "shows that in every country in which the government operates telegraph and telephone lines as an adjunct to the postal service, the postal service shows a financial surplus."

### MEASURE TO RAISE LIMIT IN POSTAL SAVINGS REPORTED

WASHINGTON—A favorable report was made by the committee to the Senate today on the House bill to raise the limit of an account that may be carried in the postal savings banks.

The law at present provides that an account may not exceed \$500. The Senate amendment raises the limit to \$2000.

### CITY PAYROLLS SHOW INCREASE

According to the city payroll for the week ending March 5, 1914, the public works department paid out in salaries, \$59,057.59 and for the same week in 1913, \$53,035.51. The park and recreation department in 1914 had \$13,397.51 and in 1913, \$11,997.95. The increases are due to raises in salary.

THE GRANT \$450 COMPLETE F. O. B. Factory



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# PAINE'S Removal Sale of American Rugs

Remarkable not only because of the sharply marked-down prices, but because of the high quality of these standard American Rugs.

The patterns and colorings are the finest produced by the best rug makers, closely approaching Orientals.

Such rugs are seldom offered at less than their fixed prices.

These are six examples from our great stock:

BRUSSELS RUGS, Marked from \$32.50 to \$24

9x12 feet Brussels Rugs; small, refined patterns, very desirable for bedrooms; browns, blues, greens; easily cared for.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, Marked from \$42.50 to \$34

9x12 feet Royal Wilton Rugs; very effective medallion designs, of pure worsted, dyed with unfading dyes, suitable for living rooms and other places where hard service is required.

HARTFORD SAXONY RUGS, Marked from \$50 to \$35

9x12 feet Hartford Saxony Rugs; dropped patterns, reproductions of choice Persian and Turkish rugs, with very high soft pile. The nearest approach to genuine Orientals.

SCOTCH ART RUGS, Marked from \$19 and \$25 to \$13

9x12 feet Scotch Art Rugs; all wool, Mission designs, usable on either side, alizarine dyes, which do not fade. We recommend them as the best moderate priced rugs, and have sold thousands.

AXMINSTER RUGS, Marked from \$24.75 and \$28 to \$19

9x12 feet Axminster Rugs; the best value ever offered in a medium priced rug. Will give good service and closely resemble much higher priced rugs; Oriental designs, in quiet, tasteful colorings.

In this sale, and at all times, we personally guarantee the truthfulness of our advertisements

## Paine Furniture Co. Canal Street



### One of the Smart Fashions in Women's New Spring Neckwear

Is the Dainty Gladstone Collar Variously Developed in Sheer Material

This piquant little collar with its wired points which may be bent to suit the contour of any face is the last word in neckwear. Its influence is extensive, being shown on fichus and also upon the newest neck ruffs.

Spring Neckwear presents many other novel features. Organdy, Net and Chiffon, plain embroidered and lace trimmed, are the favored materials. Fashionable neck adornment is as ethereal as a cloud. Color is introduced by means of bizarre pendants of silk and beads. Maline scarfs are chic.

Some of the New Ideas in Neckwear With a Range of Prices

Fichus—In organdy, net and fancy laces; some hand embroidered; some with Gladstone collar attached ..... 50c to 1.75

Maline Ruffs—Many with the new Gladstone collar attached. In all the new colors, black, white, and black and white. 2.50 to 4.00

Maxixe Neck Pendants—Made of silk strung with beads in brilliant colors. A pretty neck adornment in wide assortment. 25c to 2.00

Liberty Silk Ruffs—These come in black only and are well liked for their durability and very soft and fluffy appearance. 1.50 to 2.50

Gladstone Collars—The new collar, hand embroidered on organdy and net, also in plain effects in the same materials. 50c to 7.50

Maline Scarfs—Made of two-ply Maline 25 inches wide and 81 inches long. In black, white and all new shades. 1.00

Neckwear Section—Street Floor, Main Store

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SLEEVES ARE IN VARIED COLORS

The tunic with the different colored sleeves is upon us. What is more, it will probably be more upon us ere the season is much older, says a New York Press writer. This garment has been revived from the moyen age, which subjugated us five years ago, and is certainly bound to give a woman the look of the herald at the tournament of the fourteenth century or of a lovely chate-laine looking over those hills swept by armored knights.

The sleeveless tunic is really a very effective and pictorial accessory, particularly when it occurs in black velvet. This fact is brought out by a young New York artist who appears in the black velvet surtout finished by sleeves in a Pointe silk of deep yellow on which appears a design of green and red.

Less pictorial is the example brought forward in a suit of green ratine noticed at one of the shops. In this the tunic of the material is contrasted with green and blue checked silk, of which both sleeves and the skirt-tunic are constructed. This tunic possesses a narrow belt, and the neck, with its perfectly plain V, is filled in with white.

## GOOD FOR STREET OR INDOORS

Gown made with long or short sleeves

Spring is the season of the street gown. Here is a design which is well adapted to that use and which also is pretty for indoor wear. In the picture it is made of peau de peche, with trimming of chiffon velvet, and, for the early season, the combination is a beautiful one. Later poplin could be used with moire or canton crepe, with charmeuse satin, and there are always plain and fancy materials that can be combined satisfactorily. Eponge is to be much worn this season, and plain eponge with checked would make a charming gown, or striped with plain, for stripes will be much worn this season.

The two-piece skirt gives the box plait effect at the front and at the back and the yoke extends over the back and sides. The blouse is made with the kimono sleeves that are loose under the arms.

For the medium size the gown will require 5 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 yards wide for the trimming portions, 7/8 yard of banding. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 yard and 28 inches. The pattern (8176) is cut in sizes from

34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## GREENERY FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

A friend sent me a handful of seeds, told me to scatter them in sand, to keep them well watered, and watch the result, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. The result was a mass of dainty, delicate green that was a delight to us all. I was told that the seeds were imported at some trouble and considerable expense by an Eastern florist. Before I planted them I felt certain that somewhere, sometime, I had seen those seeds before. One day it suddenly came to me that they were much like common lentils. Lentils I had in my pantry; I paid six cents a pound for them. I planted some of these, and gave them the same care that I had given the other seeds, and so far as I can see, the results are the same.

## GROWING GREENERY IN A CITY

Ivy easy and gardens on roof possible

Miss Grace Tabor, landscape gardener, was interviewed by a New York Press reporter on what could be done to beautify homes florally, and explained the class of plants that would thrive in the average New York home and the kind that would not.

"Where there are several families in New York apartments who wish to keep window boxes or growing potted plants, they can club together and have a barrel of potting soil shipped in, but the cost would be from \$2 to \$2.50."

When asked about window boxes which could be put in by the owners of apartment houses, Miss Tabor said that the window box would have to be draining. This could be done by boring holes in the bottom, but that the owner would have to furnish a sink tray to

catch the drip and prevent its splashing on the windows of the apartment beneath. She thought the equipment of window boxes would cost about \$5 apiece. Potted plants, she said, were a different matter. The pot, with saucer, could be bought for a few cents, and everything belonging to the vine family could be raised in a pot.

"You can grow anything from a grapevine to an orange tree in a pot in the house," she said, "but you must remember that it needs constant feeding. It cannot gather from the soil around it, and is dependent upon artificial feeding and watering."

"I have often wondered," she continued, "why more Boston ivy has not been used. It grows very quickly and in almost any soil. To cover an apartment house with Boston ivy would require only three or four plants, each of which would require a ground space of less than a foot square cut out of the sidewalk. The ivy is cool and beautiful in summer, and merely a tracery of vines in winter. It clings to the walls and climbs without training, with the good taste to avoid covering windows. If owners could be induced to plant ivy when building it would help take the place of the lack of trees and at the same time beautify the city."

"Another thing owners might be induced to do would be to convert the roofs of apartment houses into roof gardens. I cannot see why, in a congested city, where ground space is too valuable to give to gardening purposes, roofs are not made to answer the purpose. Roofs could be greatly beautified and made beneficial to tenants at very little expense by placing boxes of growing plants on the copings, and tubbed trees at corners, and other boxes and pots of plants and flowers about. Janitors could even raise vegetables on the roofs. I know of one case where the janitor has a little house built out on the roof and lives there all summer. We are wasting a lot of space that might be utilized."

## HANDY THINGS KEPT IN BOTTLES

Every house should have a shelf conveniently located for bottles, says the *Janeyville Gazette*. A bottle of turpentine is convenient for removing rust from metal, paint from clothes, setting delicate colors and to mix with linseed oil for polishing furniture.

In another bottle keep sifted plaster of Paris. Five cents worth will fill a pint jar and it is indispensable for mending china, glass and earthenware. Though the articles may not do for the dining table after they are mended, they will be useful in the store room and in the refrigerator. The plaster of Paris is mixed with the white of egg and applied at once to the broken edges which must be pressed together quickly and held firmly until the plaster sets. This mixture may also be used to repair lamp tops and other articles of metal and glass.

The one particular bottle that will be most often in use is that containing ammonia. This may be purchased at the grocers. Two tablespoons of it will soften a painful of the hardest water and so saves soap, brushes and paint as to pay for its initial cost many times over.

Nickel objects, always hard to polish, can be kept bright by being rubbed with a woolen cloth moistened with ammonia, and there is nothing better than it for cleaning mirrors, silver and unvarnished woods. Ammonia is not explosive nor inflammable like benzine or gasoline.

## STEWES BROWNED

A good way to give stews a brown color, without adding coloring, says the *Washington Herald*, is to save the outside of onions, and when washed add them to stew, and boil together. This will be found a much nicer way than adding browning.

## FOR NAIL HOLES

To fill old nail holes in wood mix sawdust with glue till it is the consistency of stiff paste. Press this compound into the holes and it will become as hard as the wood itself.—*Kansas City Star*.

## MUST HAVE PAGEANT COSTUME

Present day demands on the woman of fashion

Hardly a week has gone by this winter in New York without a pageant of one kind or another. For the more popular of the debutantes it has been a continual leaping from one "period" into another; now they are Russian princesses, and now daughters of some doge of old Venice; now an Indian maiden, and next a Japanese geisha, according to a contributor to the *New York Press*.

Some time ago the society editor of one of the daily papers, writing of the prevalence of the pageant idea offered the opinion that no fashionable wardrobe of the present was complete without a series of these "period" costumes; that a woman laying real claim to a place in the ultra-smart set must be possessed of a dozen costumes, one Russian, one Elizabethan, one Japanese, one Turkish, one early Venetian of the renaissance period, one Arabian, for the ever-present Omar Khayyam party, and so on.

With characteristic nonchalance, the society editor said nothing about the cost of these costumes. He took it for granted, probably, that each costume should have its proper decorations of gold and jewels, but he offered no estimate as to the outlay necessary for these baubles.

Of course, setting the cost of a costume is a hard task, for the estimator is so liable to belittle the expensive details. The casual observer, after viewing the magnificence of one of these pageants, would probably smile knowingly and whisper to his neighbor, "All that glitters is not gold." But if he did take that attitude, the facts could easily confute him. New York society women, when they adopt a costume, do not fashion it after the stage manner, with plenty of tinsel and velvet in front and cotton behind. The costumes worn at pageants and fancy balls must stand the close scrutiny of the eyes of appraising men, and most of all those of other women. No society girl would think of wearing any sort of cheap or imitation frippery to one of these great balls.

Accordingly the costumes worn are all the work of trained designers, women, and sometimes men, who have made a study of the historical period which it is desired to reproduce. The costumers who make women's clothes have been forced to learn not only the modes of the day, but those of every day, from the renaissance on. Some have indeed found it necessary to know how to manufacture tunics and togas of the kind worn by the ancient Greeks.

Naturally the modistes charge money for this special knowledge of theirs. But the material is hardly less expensive. Native prints, even silks and velvets, do not look enough like those of the oriental races nor like those of the Elizabethan period to satisfy the fastidious tastes of those who would reproduce the costumes of those times and climes. There must be special cloth designed and special weavings.

Next come jewels. Pearls have been essential, naturally, in all the oriental costumes which have appeared at this winter's balls. Some of them were famous pearl necklaces made over for the occasion. Others were not the genuine article. But these imitations themselves are expensive, and the cost of a neck-

lace made of them runs into the hundreds, if not into the thousands.

So now we have the debutante completely garbed, let us say, for the Russian ball. Her costume has been designed by a high-price artist. The cloth is of a special weave, and the jewels have been gathered together for the occasion. Miss Debutante is lucky indeed if the whole has cost her less than \$500. Most probably it has cost many times that figure.

## WORTH KNOWING

Grease the bottoms of pots and kettles before putting over the coals and they will not become black.

Paint the inside of bureau drawers with white enamel if you would have them always fresh and easy to keep clean.

Always try to cut curtains "on the thread" if you would have them hang true.

Try beating carpets and rugs on a set of bed springs—they will look as if done by a professional.

A skillful housekeeper will "interchange" the same utensils when cooking so as to use the fewest possible.

To clean black chip hats, rubbing with sweet oil is an excellent way but be careful not to use too much, and then rub with a piece of black velvet till all the oil is removed.

Very frequently when separating the whites from the yolks of eggs the yolk becomes broken and falls into the white. Dip a cloth in warm water, wring it dry, and touch the yolk with a corner of it, and the yolk will adhere to the cloth and may easily be removed.—*Washington Herald*.

## STRAIGHT EDGES

To insure straight edges in table cloths, sheets, etc., for the linens and damask, says the *Denver Times*, draw a thread before cutting, and for the muslins, find the short edge and tear across from that, which will leave the end even. If this is not done, the first time the piece is washed the ends will be out of shape.

## SPRING HATS

Chiffon and maline are widely used on the spring hats, says the *New York Press*. A very natty little scarlet chip turban is subdued with black net, arranged loosely over the entire crown. One saucy ear of net on the left side points skyward.

## CONCEALED TUCK

In making children's dresses, writes a contributor to the *St. Louis Star*, I find it quite convenient to make a large hem at the bottom, making a tuck underneath in the hem, to be let out as needed.

## SAVING STEPS OF FARM WOMEN

Elevator for things kept in the cellar

Although farmers' wives have many labor-saving devices for helping them in their work, the one who is her own maid-of-all-work finds enough steps to take and would welcome something which would prevent her running up and down stairs so many times a day. In the house where no ice is used and the housewife depends upon the coolness of the cellar to keep her vegetables, milk and butter the right temperature, she would be very apt to lose track if she should attempt to count the number of times that she runs over the stairs from sunrise, or milking time in the morning, until the milk is strained and put away at night.

Meal time usually calls for many trips. First, the busy woman must run down for the potatoes for dinner, unless there is a small son or daughter to send, then there is the butter to take out of the crock and put into the butter dish, the pitcher of milk and another of cream, the can of fruit to be opened for dessert, the dish of pickles and possibly one or two other things for the meal and the question is, How is she to carry all these upstairs without making several trips? Ingenuity has helped her to think out ways and means to assist in getting all of these into the dining room without running down the stairs several times, but few feel that the question has been answered to their satisfaction. One may use a big dish-pan with handles and fill that so as to make two or three trips suffice for getting a meal and the same number when she puts the food away after it is over. However well she may have planned the trips for the meals, when it comes to milking time the dish-pan can hold but one pan of milk, so that method would be of no avail in saving steps; but the woman who has a dumb-waiter which may be lowered from the first floor to the cellar may make one trip accomplish all the work.

## COAT OF GOLFINE ATTRACTIVE

Cape again coming into favor

Among sporting clothes the "Belmacaan" is regarded as one of the very smartest and most dashing, according to the *New York Press*. This coat with its raglan sleeves and full flaring skirt is repeated not only in men's and women's, but in children's wear, and for golf, driving and the windy stretches of the liner's deck there is nothing that can surpass it.

White corduroy is one of the fabrics that will undoubtedly be very smart all through the spring and summer. One motoring coat of this material shows the trick—borrowed from the furrier—of trimming the garment with bands of the material in which the stripes run, not up and down, but crosswise. In this coat, which reaches to the knees, there is a deep terminal band between which and a band of similar width occurring just below the hips there is allowed an area of absolute puffiness.

For wear with white serge suits nothing will be more popular than coats of goldfine. In white, rose color, egg, yellow and green, these garments are perfectly charming. They range in form all the way from a Norfolk jacket, trimmed only with strips of the material in which the stripes run crosswise, to those that have the pert little frill of a child's coat. Trimmings for these coats run through quite a gamut; some have a sailor collar of the ubiquitous Roman stripe, others are set off with black velvet, others are trimmed with collar, cuffs and belt of duvety in a contrasting shade.

Girls who went to Italy used to take time off from musty cathedrals and art galleries to buy themselves one of those jaunty, dashing blue capes worn by the handsome Italian officers. The cape is, in fact, one of the prettiest and most graceful garments ever devised, and it is only fair that its long term of oblivion should come to an end. That it has come to an end—that the designers have at last picked up their ears to its beauty—is evidenced by the fact that several women have appeared in black velvet capes lined with either red or

would be very simple and worth to the busy housewife many times the amount of money or work it would cost to install it. If the man of the house is handy with tools, he might be prevailed upon to put one in before the heavy spring work begins, and in that case the expense would be very light.

Farmers learned many years ago that to make the best success of their work they must have labor-saving devices in their barns and the best machinery in the fields, and the farmers' wives are now seeking the intelligent application of all useful implements to assist them in their work.

## MAKE YOUR MARMALADES NOW

Oranges, grapefruit and lemons in ample supply

This is the last month, says Good Housekeeping for March, in which we get a good supply of Florida oranges, grapefruit and lemons. Marmalades and syrups should be made now if they are to be made at all.

Marmalades do not have to be hermetically sealed, but half pint jars are preferable for them, as they save time, are cleanly, and prevent mold. Marmalades, as well as jellies, should be cold before being covered, and to insure keeping, should be covered with hot paraffin before putting on the tops.

English Orange Marmalade—Cut one dozen large, fine sour oranges into thin slices, drawing the knife from the outside, slanting, to the core. Reject the core and seeds. Add to the sliced oranges six quarts of water, cover and stand aside overnight. Next morning bring to a boil, boil for three hours, add seven pounds of sugar, boil until clear and like jelly.

South American Marmalade—Take equal quantities of sour oranges and sugar. Grate or slice the yellow rind from one fourth of the oranges; cut the fruit in halves, take out the seeds,

scoop out the pulp. Drain off as much juice as you can, put it, with the sugar, in a preserving kettle over the fire, stir until the sugar is melted, simmer 15 minutes, and skim. Add the pulp and grated rind, bring to a boil, and boil 20 minutes from that time; if not jelly-like, boil a few minutes longer.

Transparent Marmalade—Purchase four dozen sour oranges; grate the yellow rind from one dozen. Cut the oranges into halves, remove the seeds. Measure the pulp, and to each pint allow one pound of sugar. Put the sugar and the orange rind in the preserving kettle, add the orange pulp, stir until the sugar is dissolved, bring to a boil, skim, then boil until the mixture forms a jelly, which will be perfectly clear. Try the mixture by putting a little in a saucer in a cold place.

Grapefruit Marmalade—Purchase one dozen fine oranges, a half dozen large, solid grapefruit, and two lemons. Wash the oranges and cut them into thin slices from the outside toward the core, rejecting the core and seeds. Wash and cut the grapefruit and lemons. Mix all together in a large kettle, add six quarts of cold water, cover, and stand overnight. Next morning bring to boiling point and boil slowly about one and a half or two hours, until you have a thick pulp. Add seven pounds of granulated sugar, and boil until transparent. Try this every now and then to see if it thickens when cold.

Scotch Marmalade—Purchase the desired quantity of oranges, wash them, grate a skin, cut them into halves, and remove the seeds; scoop out the pulp. To each pound of pulp allow an equal weight of sugar. Put the sugar in baking pans in a hot oven. When the sugar is hot, without scorching, stir it into the orange mixture and boil rapidly 20 minutes.

This is improved if the jars can stand in a window in the hot sun for three or four days after being sealed.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

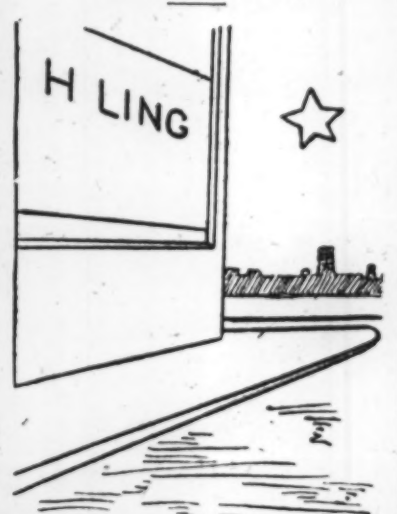
### Stories Hidden in Rhymes

Grown up folks seem to admire Mother Goose and her songs for children. They know them all by heart, and they often talk about them. A writer in the *Century* has lately asked why Mother Goose never told us more about the people she described. She often just gives us the name and starts out to tell something interesting and then she stops. Perhaps she does this so that we may make up the story ourselves. Jumping Joan, for example—was she called jumping Joan because she had a skipping rope, or because she always went across the brook by leaping from stone to stone? Or maybe she was always jumping off the piazza and the fence rail.

Tommy Tucker is another. Did he like his supper? Did he get a knife to cut the bread? And the man clothed in leather—what was his name, and why did he wear leather clothes? Curlylocks who was invited to sit on a cushion and feast on strawberries and cream—don't you wish you knew whether she consented or not? And then there is that mysterious little boy who cries in the lane, for whom the black sheep had all that nice wool ready.

What was he crying about, and what was his name? Where did he live? There are half a dozen good stories hidden in nearly every one of the nursery rhymes.

### Picture Puzzle



What bird? ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE Curlew.

### USE RAIN WATER

It may not be generally known that the lime deposits in a teakettle may be removed by filling the kettle with rain-water and gradually heating and letting the water boil until the lime scales off, perhaps an hour, more or less, depending on the depth of the deposit.—*Los Angeles Express*.

### GREASE THE CORDS

To prevent window blind cords breaking over the cords, and then rub them over with a well greased rag, says the *Kansas City Star*. The snapping is caused by friction, which impoverishes the cords, and they are further weakened by the sun and weather.



## 29 CANDIDATES SEEK OFFICE AT MAYNARD POLLS

Record Number of Contests  
Make Annual Election of  
Town Today One of the Live-  
liest in History of Municipality

### BIG VOTE IS EXPECTED

MAYNARD, Mass.—Never in the history of the town have there been so many contests or candidates for offices as there are today in the annual town election. Because of the intense interest in the outcome of the election, it is expected that a record number of votes will be polled. There are seven contests, with 29 aspirants for the 10 vacancies.

The contest for the three positions on the board of selectmen is attracting most attention, for besides the three selectmen out for reelection, seven other candidates will try for the board honors. William Connolly, William Jones and Ralph Whitehead, are Democratic, Independent and Republican caucus candidates respectively, and the incumbents are opposed by C. J. Mahoney and George Jamieson, Independents; John O. Thompson and Daniel Colbert, Progressives; James Mahoney, Democrat; George Smith and Frank Binks, Republicans.

William Scully, Thomas Wright and Levi R. Cheney are the three candidates for three-year term on the board of overseers of the poor. A three-cornered contest is on for the school committee, with Kenneth Darnen of the present board running against Dr. Howard Hamblen and Frank J. Murray.

For the board of health vacancy there are also three candidates. They are Henry Gilroy, Joshua Edwards, who seeks reelection, and George H. Creighton. Mr. Creighton, who was nominated at the Progressive caucus, does not want the office, but failed to go through the proper form to have his name taken from the ballot.

James J. Lédgar and Albert Larkin are both out for the three-year assessorship, and for auditors, Oliver Trees and Carl Stockbridge, are opposing Christopher Wilson and Charles Cheney. Mr. Wilson, who is a postoffice employee, like Mr. Creighton, is seeking non-election, as he has no time to take part in politics.

A four-cornered contest has developed for the three offices of constables. John Connors, Nicholas Driscoll and William Jones want to be reelected, and are opposed by Samuel G. King.

## WAKEFIELD TO TAKE ACTION ON HIGHWAY PLAN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The opening session of the annual town meeting, the warrant for which is considered by town officials to be the most important in years, will be held tonight.

Articles to be considered tonight include \$18,000 for new construction on Main street, abolishing of the board of auditors by creating the office of town accountant and acceptance of legislative acts including an eight-hour day for town employees, a town planning board and the tenement house legislation.

## LYNNFIELD HAS LIVELY ELECTION; MANY CONTESTS

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—This town's liveliest election in years is in progress today, interest being heightened by the probable closeness of the vote of the license question and six contests for town offices, with a race between seven candidates for selectmen as the principal feature.

Selectmen Elbridge M. Frazier, Albert P. Mansfield and Charles J. Bolton stand for reelection, with Milton H. Doremus, Daniel G. Harvey, George Hatch and George M. Roundy as opponents. All but Mr. Doremus are former members of the board.

There are two contests for school committee. Mrs. Florence R. Howe and Arlon J. Flannigan being on the ballot for a one-year term and William P. Cook and former Selectman J. Winslow Perkins for the three-year term. Assessor C. J. Bolton is opposed for reelection by Edward Q. Moulton and there are two candidates for cemetery commissioner and three for constables, with two to be selected.

## STONEHAM HAS LONG WARRANT

STONEHAM, Mass.—The first session of the local town meeting tonight will take up a warrant of record length—88 articles—with town improvement topics leading in importance. It is proposed to buy shade trees for town streets, place an ornamental fountain in Central square and take up the oiling process instead of watering, to lay dust in the streets.

### WINCHESTER TO HAVE RECOUNT

Upon petition of Charles T. Mosman and others the registrars have ordered a recount of the vote for Elbridge K. Jewett for selectman of Winchester tomorrow evening. He was defeated by nine votes by Frederick N. Kerr. There were six candidates for the five places.

## LEXINGTON WILL VOTE ON \$173,000 BUDGET TONIGHT

Increase in Pay of Firemen Is  
Recommended by Finance  
Committee

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The adjourned session of the annual town meeting will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock, in the town hall, when it is expected that the annual budget appropriations as recommended by the finance committee will be accepted and voted on. The finance committee made public its report Saturday and believes that if there is an increase in valuation of taxable property, based on the average increase for the last three years, the tax rate should not exceed that of last year, namely of \$21.80 on \$1000.

In the budget the finance board has recommended total appropriations of \$173,440.

The various department expenses have been recommended as follows: Public school, \$49,087.54; support of poor at poor farm, \$1645.82; outside poor, \$2543.00; highways, \$22,000; street lights \$9076.15; fire department, \$7,408.07; sidewalk construction, \$716.40; water department, \$15,224.01; Oak street fire alarm, \$150; financial committee, \$145.41; street watering and oiling, \$2919.36; park department, \$2150; suppression of insects, \$800.

The finance committee recommends that the permanent firemen should not be granted one day off in seven, instead of one day off in 10. The pay of these men, it is recommended, should be increased from \$75 to \$82.50 per month.

## READING TO ACT ON PLAYGROUND

READING, Mass.—An appropriation of \$12,000 and the selection of a site for a public playground forms the chief issue of the initial town meeting session tonight. Last fall the town bought the Claggett estate but later rescinded the vote in order that consideration might be given to two more locations.

Of next importance are articles calling for \$3.25 instead of \$3 per day for the chief of police and increase to \$3 for patrolmen; reinstatement of Hose 5, recently disbanded when the fire department was reorganized; appointment of a town planning board and instructions to the school department to use hard coal in the buildings.

## WINCHESTER HAS MEETING TONIGHT

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Action on the question of purchasing land and constructing a combination central fire station and police station in Winchester will be taken at a session of the town meeting to be held tonight. The meeting will discuss several proposed locations and will act on the matter of appropriating money for the land and building and this will be the first business to come before the meeting.

## 62 CANDIDATES OUT IN PEABODY

PEABODY, Mass.—Voters here today are balloting on 62 candidates for 29 offices. Voting is also taking place on license and two referendum questions, one providing for an eight hour day for town employees and the other regarding compensation for laborers injured in public employment. A fairly heavy vote was recorded in the early part of the day.

Last year the vote was 2615 men and 302 women. On the question of license it was 1462 against 1025 for license.

## SAMUEL L. POWERS MAY RUN FOR A CONGRESS SEAT

Although not ready to give his final answer to requests that he be a candidate for Congress this fall, former Congressman Samuel L. Powers says that he is giving the proposal serious consideration and is favorably inclined to be a candidate.

Many leading Republicans of Newton have asked Mr. Powers to enter for the Republican nomination in what is now the thirteenth district, expressing the belief that he can win in a contest against Congressman John J. Mitchell of Marlboro, the present representative of this district. Mr. Powers has offered to give a definite answer to his friends within a few days.

Mr. Powers served in the national House of Representatives for two terms, from 1901 to 1905, retiring to continue his legal practice. He represented the former twelfth district, which was later represented by John W. Weeks, now United States senator.

## MAYOR MAY CLOSE ALL GYMNASIUMS

Department estimates are \$2,000,000 greater now than last year, said Mayor Curley today in a communication to Mrs. Isabel C. Nason, who is connected with the Columbia road gymnasium, in which he regrets his inability to attend tonight a protest gathering of the women of the gymnasium.

He says it may be necessary to close all public gymnasiums because of the lack of funds.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN DEDHAM ARE URGED IN REPORT

Increased Salaries for Teachers,  
New High School and Replac-  
ing of Eight Wooden Bridges  
by Steel Structures Planned

### GIVE FINANCE FIGURES

DEDHAM, Mass.—Increased salaries for public school teachers of Dedham, immediate erection of a new high school to accommodate from 550 to 600 pupils, better accommodations at the grammar schools and the replacing of eight wooden bridges in the town by modern steel and concrete structures are among the more important recommendations made in the annual report of the town issued to the citizens today in a 400-page book.

Roderick W. Hine, superintendent of schools, urges in his report larger high school quarters, while Dr. Andrew H. Hodgdon, chairman of the school committee, proposes a new high school building to be erected on a site of at least four acres of land. School teachers can not be retained at the present salary of \$750 a year, says Superintendent Hine, who recommends a \$50 increase.

Average attendance at the public schools during the year was 1810 pupils and the per cent of attendance 92.5. Growth was due, says the superintendent's report, to the influx of immigrants, chiefly Italians. Cost of school maintenance per pupil was \$55 in the high school and \$36 in the grammar school. The evening schools and the school banking system have each proved successful.

William D. Sprague, principal of the high school advocates the formation of a high school parents' association and development of athletics.

For school operation this coming year the school committee estimates an expenditure of \$81,800 plus receipts, estimated at \$3500.

Superintendent Livingston of the street department points out the need of constructing eight new bridges in order to provide for motor-truck traffic and to meet the requirements of modern travel.

Town Treasurer Murray reports the town's assets to be \$883,387.65; the excess of assets over liabilities, \$650,038.31. The town has \$61,289.06 in the treasury and a total town debt of \$231,740.

## RIVADAVIA COALS TO GO ON MORE OFFICIAL TRIALS

Aboard the Argentine Republic's dreadnought Rivadavia tied up at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, awaiting the completion of her final acceptance trials, the last 3000 tons of hand picked coal is being bagged today. Tomorrow afternoon the craft is to leave the harbor to continue trials.

The coastwise collier Melrose, Captain Frostad, which arrived from Norfolk with 7156 tons of coal for the Everett Coke Works, had included in her cargo the selected coal for the Rivadavia's trials. This was lighter aboard the battleship and immediately packed in bags containing 112 pounds each. In this way the actual fuel record of the warship is to be determined on economy full speed test.

Wednesday the dreadnought is expected at Commonwealth pier to be stripped of all minor fittings for her gun trials and take on ammunition from the United States magazine at Bingham, Mass. It is planned to get away for the gun trials Friday afternoon or Saturday.

## MAYOR TO TAKE NO STAND TILL AFTER PRIMARY

With 21 candidates already in the field and tomorrow the last day for filing nomination papers it is not expected that any more contestants will enter the race to represent the twelfth district in Congress. Of this number 17 are candidates for the Democratic nomination at the primaries March 24. Two are candidates for the Republican nomination and one Progressive while one candidate has filed papers of all three parties.

At a conference yesterday in Young's hotel between Mayor Curley and the nine aspirants for the Democratic nomination who supported him in his campaign for mayor no single candidate was decided on and the mayor announced that he would take no active part in the campaign until after the primary election. Those at the conference were Mayor Curley, James E. Egan, Redmond S. Fitzgerald, Peter S. McNally, Edward F. Burke, Daniel J. Gallagher, J. Frank O'Hare, James A. Gallivan, William P. Hickey and John J. Murphy.

## TO DESCRIBE WORK FOR MOUNTAINEERS

Miss Ethel de Long of Pine Mountain, Kentucky, will describe the settlement work among the mountaineers before the members of the Twentieth Century Club at their next Saturday luncheon. Judge Michael J. Murray, and Prof. James Ford of Harvard will also speak.

"The Public Library as a Social Force Among the Foreigners" will be discussed by Miss J. M. Campbell at the club meeting on March 21. C. F. D. Belden, librarian of the state library and chairman of the Massachusetts library commission will tell of the problems of the commission.

## POLICE SALARY INCREASE CAUSE OF A CONFERENCE

Mayor and Commissioner Meet  
Today to Talk Over Proposi-  
tion to Retract Advances

Mayor Curley confers today with Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara on the subject of retracting the salary increases granted the ranking officers of the police department by former Mayor Fitzgerald just before his leaving the office of mayor. According to the mayor, Commissioner O'Meara disclaims having recommended the increases, but at last week's conference refused to relinquish them.

Superintendent William H. Pierce's retirement and pension papers, according to the law, go before the mayor today for approval, this being the superintendent's sixty-fifth anniversary. The mayor's refusal to sign Mr. Pierce's papers would not only be a concession to the commissioner, who values Mr. Pierce's services highly, but would save the city the pension of \$2512.50 to which the superintendent is entitled.

However, if the mayor retires the superintendent it is believed that by refusing the pension he can be reappointed as a citizen; the only question there arising is whether having refused the pension and accepting reappointment in the city service he can retain his right to it.

The mayor on the other hand, according to a statement of several days ago, may apply for special legislation to accomplish his salary reductions, if no agreement is reached. The mayor said he would have a brief of the situation to present the commissioner today and it is thought by many that the brief is a draft of a bill for special legislation giving him the needed authority to make changes in the police department.

## PROPOSITIONS FOR CLUBHOUSE CHOICE TO BE ADVANCED

At the next public dinner of the Women's City Club at the Hotel Somerset March 23, representatives of the Boston City Club, 9 Beacon street, and of the house at 40 Beacon street, will present the points in favor of each house one of which is to be selected by the women for a future clubhouse.

The Boston City Club was inspected by the members yesterday afternoon, more than 1000 women visiting the club between 3 and 5 o'clock. Officers of the City Club including Frederick P. Fish, president, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, vice-president, H. Staples Potter and Charles L. Burrill of the board of governors and Civic Secretary Addison L. Winship represented the Boston City Club and answered questions. Mrs. Addison L. Winship was the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Louis B. Kirstein, Mrs. David A. Ellis, Mrs. Stanley King, Mrs. Emily Beal, Mrs. S. E. A. Goodwin, Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, Miss Mary C. Mellyn, Mrs. Lyman Gale, Mrs. Marcia Park, Mrs. H. G. Daniels, Mrs. C. R. Whitcomb, Miss Rose Fitzgerald and Mrs. W. P. A. Fitzgerald.

The house at 40 Beacon street was inspected by the members of the Women's City Club Feb. 26.

## BAY STATE NEWS

**NEEDHAM**  
Organization of the Village Club at Needham Heights was completed Saturday evening when a constitution and by-laws were adopted and these officers were elected: President, William H. Carter; vice-president, Henry Godfrey, Jr.; secretary, Henry T. Childs; treasurer, Joseph Satterlee; executive committee, the above officers with Henry Thomas, Walter Hewett and J. Isaac Chambers.

**MALDEN**  
By its victory over Everett high school in the triangular debating league, Malden high is again tied with Melrose high for the league championship. Melrose will now debate Everett, a victory giving Melrose the championship while a victory by Everett would result in a three-cornered tie.

**CHELSEA**  
A supper will be served for the members of Ruth chapter, O. E. S., previous to their meeting this evening. There will be an initiation of candidates and several important matters will come up for action in addition to the regular work.

**EVERETT**  
On Thursday evening the members of the city council will be the guests of the school committee and will make their annual tour of the school buildings. A luncheon will be served after the tour by the young ladies of the domestic science class of the high school.

**MELROSE**  
Tomorrow evening Melrose, Malden and Security of Reading lodges of Odd Fellows will give the first performance of their minstrels in Memorial hall. It will be repeated in Reading and again in this city March 16.

**MAYNARD**  
According to the report of the board of registrars, there are now 139 female voters on the registering list which, together with the 1009 male names, makes a total number of 1148 legal voters.

**LEXINGTON**  
Thursday evening, March 26, Miss Ethel DeLong, a teacher at the Hindman school, Kentucky, will give a talk at 3 p. m. in the vestry of the First Parish Unitarian church.

Largest  
Importers and  
Distributors of  
Silks  
In New England

## Thresher Bros.

"The Silk Store"

44 and 46 Temple Place

Between  
Old Colony Trust  
Co. and  
Provident  
Institution for  
Savings

3rd Floor

3rd Floor

## Opening of Exclusive MILLINERY

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday  
March 10th, 11th and 12th

Our Millinery Floor has been entirely refitted with New Fixtures, and, better still, with a new and choice stock of the Most Exclusive TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY to be found anywhere this side of New York, and we want you to see and admire, if you will, this most recent improvement in our store, whether you have in mind the purchase of millinery at this time or not, and so we take this opportunity to extend to you a most cordial invitation to attend this SPECIAL DISPLAY.

## Also Special Display of New Silks and Ribbons

Imported Wash Dress Goods  
Wool Dress Goods  
Waists, Petticoats and Kimonos

REMEMBER, that all of our Silk Petticoats and nearly all of our Silk Waists are made in our own work-rooms, from our own Silks

**NOTE** We carry the most exclusive and carefully selected line of Imported and Domestic Silks by the yard of any store in Boston.

## The Ribbon Store

now occupying our entire street floor is the most beautiful and spacious Ribbon Department in Boston. Many qualities, colors and designs exclusive with The Ribbon Store will be found especially interesting. Expert Bow Makers and Designers in attendance and at your service, FREE OF CHARGE.

Charge  
Accounts  
Invited

## THRESHER BUILDING

44 and 46 Temple Place

BOSTON, MASS.

Philadelphia Store 1322 Chestnut Street

Mail Orders  
Promptly  
Filled

## NEW ENGLAND'S DISCOUNT PAPER NEEDS OUTLINED

Chamber of Commerce Commit-  
tee on Regional Reserve Bank  
Draws Up Requirements for  
Action by Directors

### DEFINITIONS ARE MADE

Requirements of New England in relation to the rediscounting of commercial paper and a definition of such paper, as presented by its special committee on the regional reserve bank for a report to the federal reserve bank organization committee at Washington, are to be passed upon soon by the Boston Chamber of Commerce directors.

Obligations representing advances made to borrowers on the basis of their worth and responsibility and the needs of their particular business, the proceeds of these advances being used in financing commercial transactions, are considered by the chamber committee as much entitled to come under the definition of commercial paper as obligations that represent the purchase price of some object sold.

The former class of paper the chamber committee reports is much used in New England, where the industries deal with long-time processes, especially in the cotton mills, other textile manufacturing and in the shoe and leather industries.

The committee maintains that the reserve bank should accept for rediscount such class of commercial paper as is handled customarily by the New England banks rather than to act against a custom that is the result of a variety of commercial influences and represents

an invaluable adjustment. It holds that existing practice should be accepted as it stands and improved if need be.

Technically the committee has determined that commercial loans should include notes, drafts and bills of exchange issued or drawn for or arising out of the purchase or sale of goods for resale by the purchaser, whether drawn on such purchaser or executed by such purchaser to pay for such purchases, or the proceeds of which are to be used to pay for such purchases.

They should also include notes, drafts or bills of exchange, executed by the manufacturer of goods or chattels, the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used to purchase raw mate-

rials, to pay labor costs, or rather current expenses arising out of the industrial process, the manufacture of goods.

The report explains that this definition does not include the agricultural purposes covered by the federal reserve act, as those can undoubtedly be more thoroughly worked out in other sections of the country.

### GARBAGE CONTRACT OPPOSED

That Mayor Curley favors abolishing the contract for the disposal of garbage and would have city men do the work was reported at the meeting of the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters and Helpers Union 149 yesterday.

Filet's

New Telephone Number  
Oxford 1

## Women's Coats again 'round the style cycle—1830 to 1914

Even the plainest has a ruff or a ruffle, a sash or a bow, and it isn't surprising to find a sash and a bow, a ruff and a ruffle on those that make no pretenses at "plainness."

Materials, too, have changed over-season. The new coatings are soft and supple; poplin and gabardine for practical coats; for dress-coats of fine, the new cotton corduroy, and silk—especially silk!

In getting ready for the new season, we have not forgotten the conservative women—there are new coats for her very much modified. And there are coats that are refreshingly all new, for the woman who likes to wear things while they are still new.

At \$19.75—Slip-on sport coats of white, tango, green or blue chin-chilla, with Gladstone collar and twisted sagging belt. Dress-coats of crepe pongee, or "crepepon," flaring at the bottom. Medici collar and tasseled tie.

At \$25—New loose belted motor coats in the new black-and-white and blue-and-white checks. Duvergne collars in rust, hunter's green and cherry. Gofine country club coats, with low ripple flare and sash.

(Filet's—Fifth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



## ROSE PERENNIAL IN OREGON TOWN

Citizens of Roseburg Surrounded by Blossoms All the Year — Fruit Grows Also in Abundance Through Valley

### GROW ITALIAN PRUNE

ROSEBURG, Ore.—Practically every month in the year sees the rose growing, thriving, blooming in the open gardens here, and from it this city derives the title of "The City of Roses." In the springtime, particularly, thousands of roses unfold their leaves and rare fragrance fills the air, making Roseburg a place of unusual beauty in the eyes of its own people as well as those of visitors.

Situated 200 miles south of Portland and in Douglas county, on the picturesque Umpqua river, Roseburg, the county seat, is a thriving city of 6000 people. It is on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and is a railroad division point.

The four well equipped public school buildings accommodate the 1200 children who are now enrolled. The teaching force, numbering 38, is efficient and alert

in promoting student activities and the general welfare of the schools. In addition to the regular accredited high school course, manual training and commercial departments have been added, which are proving very successful in training the students for practical work after graduation. In the last year two theaters, a well equipped five-story brick hotel, a church and an Elks' clubroom were erected and many comfortable homes were completed. A thriving commercial club and a civic improvement organization contribute to the city's advancement. All the leading fraternal societies are represented.

Bank deposits here on Jan. 1, 1914, were \$1,330,000. Assessed valuations for the year were \$3,200,000.

Roseburg has 10 miles of well-paved streets and a complete sewer system. Its water and light system is privately owned and satisfactory. Its water supply is from the Cascade mountains. There is an attractive decorative lighting system in the business district. The surrounding country, consisting of rich valleys and intervals, is devoted to general farming, stock raising and fruit culture. There are abundant crops of apples, pears, peaches and prunes. More than average results are shown in the growing of small fruits and berries and Roseburg now holds an annual "strawberry carnival" during May which attracts large crowds. The known undeveloped resources of Douglas county consist of coal, minerals, timber, cement deposits and water power. The stand of merchantable timber within the county is conservatively estimated to be 27,000,000,000 feet. The magnitude of this resource alone is given as yet only slight consideration. The annual crop of Italian prunes is considered staple, due to the excellence of the soil and climatic conditions.

In addition to the usual complement of up-to-date grocery and dry goods stores, Roseburg now has four banks, four hotels, two abstract offices, a creamery, laundry, two planing mills, five lumber yards, two prune packing plants, a fruit packing plant, three hardware stores, an implement house, brick yard, four jewelry stores, four garages, 12 churches and three theaters. The national government maintains four offices in addition to the postoffice. These are the United States district land office for southern Oregon, the Umpqua forest reserve, the weather bureau and office of Indian affairs. A federal building site now is owned and a substantial appropriation has been recommended for the erection of a splendid government building to accommodate these offices. A public market conducted by the farmers and truck growers is open two days each week and is unusually well patronized.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### SALUTATIONS

What can we do this minute  
That will push the world along?  
Isn't there someone in it  
We can gladden with a song?  
Isn't there someone needing  
Just a kindly word of cheer?  
Maybe it's you that's reading  
This brief message written here.

Each of us has a duty

That none but ourselves can do:  
Let it be crowned with beauty  
And a meaning deep and true:  
Let each of us cheer the other  
And add to the sky's bright shine:  
I'll be your faithful brother,  
And you'll be as truly mine.

And though when you've finished reading

These lines, you shall go your way,  
Good friend, and but little heeding  
The things I have sought to say,  
Life may seem kinder, rather,  
And hold still more of cheer  
Because we have come together  
And chatted a moment here.

### REEL-Y SO

Modiste—So you wish me to make you some gowns to be worn in the staging of moving pictures? What material would you recommend?  
Actress—Well, I suppose it ought to be something rather film-y.

The number of business men who wed their stenographers is said to be increasing. Perhaps they cherish the notion that they will be permitted to go on doing the dictating.

### PURPOSE

If you would not go on wasting valuable shot,  
Have a true aim in life, day by day;  
The people who fire at random are not  
Very likely to hit it, they say.

Many of the world's seaport cities are anticipating a growth in their sea traffic next year, and all of them think that the Panama canal will be the real "route" of it.

## HIGH SCHOOLS PLAN A DEBATE

LEXINGTON, Mass.—An interschool debate is to be held by the Lexington and Arlington high school debating societies Friday night in the Lexington high school hall.

## EXEMPTIONS UNWARRANTED

Editorial Reference to Proposed Taxation Changes Points to Their Unfairness

In the mass of proposed taxation changes in the files of the Massachusetts Legislature, to which the Monitor recently referred in a general discussion, there appear familiar proposals of new exemptions. These in a measure are offset by the other class, also numerously represented, the proposals to withdraw existing exemptions from public or semi-public institutions. The line of reason ought not to be difficult of definition. It was fairly clearly drawn in the beginnings of the government of the American states and even now it might be the solution of this section of the tax problem if the first principles were reverted to in each proposed alteration.

In Massachusetts the local grant of a release from taxes of an industrial concern in order to induce a location has no justification in law. There are bills in the Legislature that would provide for it by giving municipalities the privilege of making the discrimination, if privilege is the right name. They will probably fail through the familiar citation of the constitution's requirement of "proportional" taxes, which are violated when the property of one manufacturing concern is freed from tax while the neighboring one of the same character has to bear its burden. But the repeated demand that cities and towns be clothed with this authority may presently move up to a request for a constitutional amendment. If the change in the constitution now under consideration, the removal of the word "proportional," which has good grounds, be made, there would almost certainly be an effort to secure from the Legislature, in the exercise of its new freedom of action, the consent to the municipal encouragement of new industries by the exemption process. It is clear that both now and more emphatically for the future, there should be a better appreciation of the theory of exemption.

The case against discrimination between manufacturing establishments has its strong point in the fact that it puts one concern to an advantage over its competitors, releasing it from its share in the support of government and correspondingly increasing the burden of the other. The essential merits of the situation are not changed by the fact that one is a newcomer and the other an established concern. The promotion of industrial additions to a locality has a certain justification. If the benefits of the accession were equally divided upon the taxpayers in proportion to their contribution to the public treasury, merit could be discovered in the use of the release from taxation as one of the inducements. That it falls of any such relation is apparent enough.

The arrival of the new factory may even be positively injurious to some of the established concerns, measured by their selfish interests. It certainly cannot benefit all the tax-paying people alike. The tradesman may gain by it. Such of the real estate owners as chance to have adjoining property may be benefited.

The houseowner who finds employment in it may gain. But the incident of benefit is obviously not evenly distributed. Private contribution, aided by the men who have an interest and supplemented by the public spirit that has to be relied upon, is the right resort and it is avoided only for the reason that money is so much more easily voted than contributed.

Always the Legislature is asked to relieve cities and towns where exempted institutions are located by state reimbursement of the lost assessment. The familiar argument in support of these projects of change is that the locality does not benefit in proportion to the loss of taxable property and, further, that the gain from the existence of the institutions is general and should be balanced in the account between municipality and state. If the requirement should be made that actual hardship be shown, most of the requests for relief would fail. In practically all of them, the gain by the presence of the exempted institution would have to be admitted. College towns are a fair example.

Harvard's possessions in Cambridge would be the source of great revenue to the city if they were taxable. Amherst and Williamstown have grown up about the colleges located there, and the land they occupy has great taxable value if measured by the values of the adjoining property. But there is put out of the problem the fact that the value of the other property is in its proximity to the college. What Cambridge would have been without the university may not be easily pictured, but it is argued that it would have its place as a suburb of Boston, with its land all needed for private ownership. The other college towns would not support the same claim, even if Cambridge may. They owe their prominence and their population and their value to the presence of the institution. Thus the hardship, as it is termed in the plea for state assumption of the burden, is offset and more by the advantage, which is vital.

The plea that educational institutions that are supported by tuitions and by their own funds, and are not under state control, should be subject to taxation has to be regarded with some tolerance. It is met by the claim that the common public benefit from their presence is sufficient to warrant the freedom from contribution to the public treasuries. The encouragement of educational enterprise has been the habit of the state from the beginning, and the benefit may be said not to be limited to the amount of taxes released. The rule to which public opinion seems to be advancing, that governmental aid should not go beyond government control and administration, may in its full application bring to an end the exemption from taxation, which is only another form of a grant of money. That question may be referred to the future. For the present the value of educational institutions is so generally recognized as a community one that the

## Fine Hand-Made French Underwear

The Sheerest of Materials  
The Daintiest of Embroideries

Twice each year our Underwear buyer goes abroad and personally selects thousands of pieces of the finest hand-made French Underwear. Such filmy laces and exquisite hand embroideries on "fabrics fine as air," such odd conceits that give individuality and charm are created only by French Makers.

We are probably showing more pieces of Fine Hand-Made French Underwear than any store in New England—at prices that are always right and which are especially attractive now.



Night Gowns—An attractive collection of chemise and yoke styles, daintily embroidered, some lace trimmed.....5.95

Night Gowns—Hand embroidered in a variety of unusual designs; kimono and chemise styles.....4.95

Combinations—Princess and waist line styles, prettily hand embroidered; several designs to select from.....1.95

Combinations—Of fine French nainsook, Princess and waist line styles; hand embroidered or lace trimmed.....3.95

Chemises—Of finest French nainsook, daintily hand embroidered in eyelet and solid effects.....1.50

Chemises—An attractive collection of exclusive styles; hand embroidered, some trimmed with cluny or Val. laces.....2.95

Fourth Floor, Main Store

All Purchases of Apparel Are Delivered Free Anywhere in New England

## Jordan Marsh Company

The House of Quality

## CONGRESSMEN ON COPPER INQUIRY LEAVE MICHIGAN

Militiamen and Miners' Head to Be Heard in Chicago and Evidence on Charge of Illegal Immigration to Be Presented

### REPORT MADE LATER

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Members of the copper strike congressional investigating committee left here Sunday night for Chicago. The committee will resume the hearing today in Chicago, where members of the Michigan National Guard who served in the strike field will testify.

Attorneys for the strikers and the mining companies accompanied the committee to Chicago. The strikers expect to present evidence in support of their contention that the immigration laws were violated by the mine owners. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation of Miners, also is expected to appear before the committee in Chicago to tell his story of his exile from the copper field in December.

Congressman E. T. Taylor of Colorado, chairman of the committee, said before his departure for Chicago that it would probably be several months before a report would be made on the copper strike.

## MICHIGAN TOWNS CENTER OF RICH, HISTORIC COPPER FIELD



(Photo by A. W. Buck, Houghton)

Sheldon street in Houghton's business district

HOUGHTON, Mich.—This and its sister city Hancock, separated by a 1000-foot waterway, are the commercial center of America's most historic and productive copper region, located in northern Michigan on Keweenaw peninsula. As a producer of copper the region is historic. The first attempt to com-

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

VANCOUVER (B. C. SUN)—Many of those who have given time and thought to the advancement of the peace movement are interesting themselves in the idea that a bureau of international statistics covering the facts of industry, commerce and other international relations might be of great service to the cause of international peace. It is believed that the standardizing of the census of the leading nations would be of incalculable service to any one interested in studying the comparative and practical facts. International statistics, especially those connected with the census of each nation, might well be taken under the supervision of one international body, preferably at The Hague. This organization would naturally publish international reports. It would seem that "prosperity, development, balance of power, vital interests" are purely relative terms—terms which cannot be defined except upon a wide and careful investigation of historical and economical facts, and from this the conclusion naturally follows that international harmony would be promoted by the collection, standardizing and publishing from time to time of the statistics of the leading countries which relate to the real prosperity of the nations and by supplying to business men, legislators and teachers the actual facts relating to the conditions and opportunities in foreign countries. Among other benefits which the supporters of the movement claim that such a bureau would bring about is a decrease in the cost of merchandise by facilitating transportation and by improving the conditions of labor

through the regulation of overproduction and overextension. It would also, they argue, enable the nations to take advantage of the successes of their neighbors and to profit by their failures.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The Illinois Commercial Federation, recently formed as an outgrowth of the "get together" campaign of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will do a great work if it successfully accomplishes its purpose. This is to bring all parts of the state into closer relationship and to foster community life in the various rural communities of Illinois. If the "back to the farm" movement is to succeed and the migration of the rural population cityward is to be checked, rural life must be made more enjoyable. If the community spirit is aroused, if the various rural communities can be brought to take concerted action for their own benefit, if a greater spirit of cooperation in both productive effort and enjoyment is brought about in rural communities, then the principal problem confronting the success of the country-life movement will have been overcome. Coincident with the formation of the federation and the holding of its first meeting at Champaign the University of Illinois announced the appointment of Dr. R. E. Hieronymus of Springfield to its faculty. His title will be "community adviser" and his function will be to bring university extension work close to residents of rural neighborhoods as well as to the cities and towns of the state.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The teachers and parents of the boys and girls attending Central high school got together and formed themselves into a co-operative association devoted to the welfare of the youth of that institution. It is a most hopeful sign, and Principal Schofield even went so far as to say that the organization of the society marked a new era in the school's career. For while the association may never accomplish a single practical thing, the mere fact that their parents and instructors have a deep enough interest in them to join a society primarily designed for their good, cannot but have a most beneficial effect upon the young people. It requires only a limited familiarity with the child mind to understand that boys or girls respond with the utmost pleasure to an interest in and sympathy with their activities and problems. This new society displays a very commendable interest on the part of both parents and teachers in the welfare of the youth under their care, and we may expect nothing but good to flow from it.

### TALK ON FOOD PLANNED

C. Gordon Hewitt, chief entomologist of the Dominion of Canada, will speak at Jordan hall at 11 o'clock next Saturday morning under the auspices of the market department of the Woman's Municipal League, on care of foodstuffs.

### LECTURE FOR ALIENS GIVEN

William W. Locke gave the first of the series of talks for aliens, most of them students of the Boston evening school at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, yesterday afternoon, on "Rome."

## STORE NEWS

Regular quarterly dinner of the officers, directors and auxiliary committee of the Shepard Norwell Company Employees Mutual Aid Association will be held at the Quincey house this evening. William C. Clothier, president of the association will preside at the business meeting following the dinner.

James B. Hartford, buyer of toilet goods and small wares for the Gilchrist Company, has been given the added duty of buying for the jewelry department.

Miss Katherine M. White, who recently resigned as buyer of millinery for the E. T. Slattery Company, as previously noted, has opened a new shop on Tremont street.

Miss Gertrude M. Cotter, formerly with W. & A. Bacon of Roxbury, has become head of stock for the shirtwaist department of the Magrane Houston Company.

Work is to be started at once on the new Trevelen department store at Fond du Lac, Wis. Plans are completed and call for an expenditure of \$100,000. The building will have four stories and the construction will be of reinforced concrete. The concrete skeleton will be covered with white terra cotta.



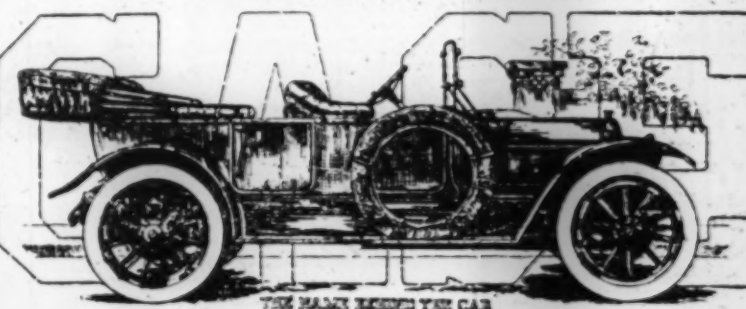
## CASE—THE CARS OF HIDDEN

values and complete equipment, backed by the world-known name of the Case Company.

In what other car do you find Westinghouse Starting and Lighting Systems, Bosch Magneto, Warner Auto-Meter, 8-Day Clock, Extra Tire on Extra Rim and two Extra Inner Tubes. And, in addition, those hidden values which carry you in complete satisfaction for thousands of miles.

The more you know of Case Cars the more you will be convinced of their incomparable value.

We can save where others must spend, thus we do spend where others must save! May we tell you where? J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc., 8 Columbus Avenue Booth No. 101, Boston Automobile Show



THE HARRY REEDS THE CAR



## FT. WILKES-BARRE'S HISTORY NOTED

FINE DISPLAY OF  
AUTOMOBILES AT  
BIG BOSTON SHOW

All of the Leading Types of Motor Car as Well as the Many Thousands of Accessories Are Exhibited

## DECORATIONS FINE

Boston's twelfth annual automobile show started in on its gull week of display this morning and judging from the way the people arrived at Mechanic's building as soon as the doors were thrown open prospects of the building being well filled during the day were very bright.

It takes but one trip around the big building to convince any one at all familiar with the automobile industry that much progress has been made in the advancement of the motor car during the past 12 months. Never has Boston seen such automobiles as are assembled this year. From the smallest type of runabout to the handsomest limousine, a marked advance has been made in the outward appearance as well as in the mechanical make-up of the car.

While refinement has been the most marked feature of the 1914 advancement, every part of the power plant has been touched up with a view to increasing its efficiency as well as making it easier to operate from the driver's point of view. Electricity has been liberally used in many ways and it appears to be pretty much a case of getting into the driver's seat and letting electricity do the rest.

As in year's past the decorating of the buildings lends much to the displaying of the cars and this year's scheme appears to adapt itself most pleasingly to the exhibits. The Romanesque touch and the Venetian landscape are not only pleasing to the eye in themselves, but they blend well with the automobiles and set the whole exhibition off in a most artistic way.

One feature of the show is the number of chassis that are on exhibition. For the most part these chassis are complete in every detail with the exception of the body, which is removed in order that the visitor may examine fully the entire mechanical frame and working parts of the machine. The chassis are, in the majority of cases, of polished steel, with many of the smaller parts nickel plated or polished brass. A number have long mirrors placed under the frame, so that the under working mechanism is plainly visible as well as the top and sides.

Several of these machines have the sides of the cylinders cut away, so that the interior action may be seen, and most of them have the top of the gear case removed and a plate glass covering fitted, so that the gears and the oiling systems may be examined. A number have electric motor attachments, which keep the engine and gears in action the same as when the car is operated under its own power, and in the cases where the rear wheels are raised from the floor the wheels revolve. This allows an exhibition of the different speeds and the reverse. One exhibitor has a chassis mounted about a foot from the floor, with a plate glass dashboard and all the attachments fixed up so that their relation to other parts of the car when the body is on and covers them can be seen.

At other exhibits the motor only is shown, attached to an electric motor, which keeps it in motion, and shows all the working parts and the oiling systems and in still other cases the engine and gear mechanism is shown in action. The greater majority of these are equipped with electric starters, and on the whole the visitor can get a pretty clear idea of the under action and working mechanism of the cars shown.

LEAGUE ANSWERS  
DR. ELIOT'S STAND  
ON IMMIGRATION

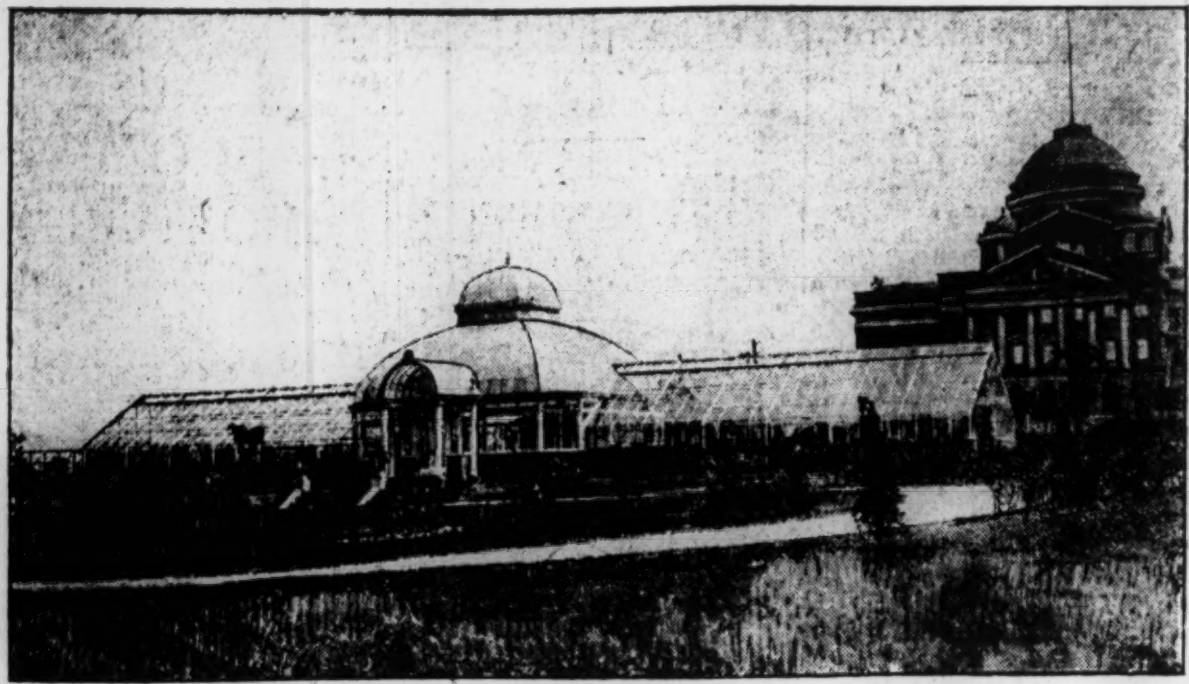
Replying to a recent statement of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, the Immigration Restriction League today says the reading test which he believed would cause a scarcity of labor would mean at present a scarcity of the unemployed. It contends that such restriction would not necessarily check material development but would produce better and more work from a smaller number at higher wages.

The league declares that if the country's best service to the world is through the establishment of successful democracy then the development of its human resources is its most important object. To that end it holds higher wages are indispensable, and the restriction of immigration not only good but necessary.

CATCHER DALY  
WRITES MAYOR

Mayor J. E. Barry of Cambridge received a letter from Thomas Daly, one of the Chicago American catchers on the world's tour and the man who made the home run in the eleventh inning of the game in London, which won that contest for the White Sox, thanking the mayor for a letter he wrote to Daly some time ago.

Daly stated in his letter to the mayor that he was going to do his very best work with the Chicago team this year and that he hoped to win a regular place on the team.



(Photo by Davies)

Municipal conservatory and botanical gardens, showing Luzerne county court house in background

Monument in City Named There-  
for Provided by Patriotic So-  
cieties, While Women's Civic  
Club Gains Progressive Ends

## COOPERATION IS SEEN

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—When an appropriately designed monument was erected in the public square park recently in memory of Ft. Wilkes-Barre, from which this city derived its name, one more achievement was added to a long list of accomplishments for the good of the city.

The memorial, which stands near the West Market street entrance, is a handsome yet simple and dignified piece of work wrought in Lopez sandstone. The sculptor is Burr C. Miller. On the bronze tablet is the inscription "Fort Wilkes-Barre, 1778-1913," beneath which it is explained that the monument was erected by the Wyoming Valley chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by the Sons of the Revolution, to mark the spot where the fort stood in 1778, at the time of the Wyoming massacre. It is also there recorded that "The fort was named in honor of John Wilkes and Isaac Barre, two prominent Englishmen, members of the British Parliament, who strongly opposed the policy of their government toward the American colonies."

Achievements beneficial to the city which have been brought about largely through the efforts of the Woman's Civic Club include the establishment of public playgrounds, growth in the number of parent-teachers associations, extension and improvement of the park system and inauguration of "cleaning-up week," an idea which originated and was put into effect here, afterward being taken up all over America.

The club has been active from the start. It was established nearly 10 years ago and has made its chief aim to create and maintain a high sentiment in civic affairs, to assist public officials by good and timely influence, to propose, request, protest, as the case seemed to require. It has cooperated with and enjoys friendly relations with these officials and the Chamber of Commerce.

Having heard of a "cleaning-up day" elsewhere, the Wilkes-Barre Civic Club decided to have a week of this sort of cleaning instead of a day and to hold the festival every spring. For four years this has been the custom, the city assuming most of the responsibility for the undertaking, although the Civic Club fixes the date and takes the preliminary steps necessary. One year a prize was awarded to the boy who gathered the largest number of tin cans and brought them to a certain spot for disposal. Fifty thousand cans were thus collected, and getting rid of them made a strongly noticeable difference in the appearance of the neighborhoods from which they were removed.

This club has a number of committees, to each of which special work is assigned. One of these committees, having been refused financial aid by the city, undertook to employ an officer to see that an ordinance pertaining to

cleanliness of sidewalks was properly enforced. A billboard committee succeeded in bringing about the abolishment of some objectionable posters and in creating public sentiment against this method of advertising.

The membership has grown from 42 to about 250. Its meetings bring together women from widely separated

districts, representing various classes. A league composed of clubs in smaller towns just across the Susquehanna river is the direct outgrowth of the local organization. The club and the league entertain each other at their annual banquets and interchange speakers. When possible they work in unison.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We have gone into the subject of the chances our representatives are likely to have abroad, in some recent articles. According to H. H. Hilton, it appears that they will have to beware of the veterans. From his remarks, there is not so much likelihood of a member of the younger school in Britain carrying off the championship as there is of a parallel occurrence happening in America. He seems to think that over there, at least, the amateur element has not been advancing as rapidly as the professional; consequently, there is less probability of a British Openet astonishing the world. He says there was once a time when the finest amateur exponents of the game were in point of playing merit little, if at all, behind the professional talent. There can be no doubt that between the years 1890 to 1898 the professionals always stood just a little in awe of the probability of an amateur success in their own particular event, the open championship. That these thoughts were not unjustified was evidenced by the fact that an amateur proved successful in three of these years, while on several other occasions an unpaid player made a great contest of it with the professionals.

It was just at the end of this epoch, namely, in 1898, that Harry Vardon was approaching his prime as a golfer, and it would seem that the wonderful excellence of the game he developed had the effect of raising the standard of professional golf to a height which the amateur could not approach. Except for a transient gleam of excellence on the part of some individual amateur, the professionals have had the open championship very much to themselves for the past 15 years or so.

We have always considered that Harry Vardon was mainly responsible for the present-day excellence of the professional player. It is true that, in earlier years, J. H. Taylor went a long way to raise the standard of the game, but the level to which he brought it was not sufficiently high to be altogether out of the reach of the amateur player; and for some years after the advent of the Westward Hot prodigy, the amateur walked side by side with Taylor and his brother professionals.

But when the time came for the great Harry Vardon to astonish the world with his extraordinary accuracy, the amateur was straggled left behind. One might almost say he was hopelessly left behind. The standard of play which the Jersey man set up seemed to be quite beyond the reach of the amateur. He appeared incapable of any further development, and, consequently, in the course of a few years the professional lost almost altogether his concern of amateur opposition; and the feat of an amateur in the open championship of 1911 at Sandwich, when on two separate occasions he was leading the field with

but a few holes to be played, administered something like a surprise to them in their belief in the unassailability of the professional's position.

This season of 1911 was viewed in the light of an amateur revival, and great were the hopes for the future. Unfortunately these hopes were only too quickly dispelled, as in the following year, at Muirfield, the exhibition of the amateurs was almost pitiable in its ineptitude. Only three succeeded in qualifying, and not one single one of these three finished in the first 20.

We may, however, look back upon the season which has drawn to a close with a greater degree of pleasure and satisfaction, as in the open championship came a goodly percentage of amateurs quite through the qualifying test, and there were one or two brilliant performances by amateur players in this preliminary test, notably those of Edward Blackwell and Jack Graham. In the championship itself the amateurs, on the whole, did not cover themselves with glory, but it must be remembered that the amateur does not fight to the end of these events as, very naturally, does the professional, and it is quite probable that one or two of the former might have done just a little better than they actually did.

But in any case the amateur in the past year has occupied a much more respectable position in the world of golf than he did in 1912, and Dr. Harold Gillies did amateur golf a great turn when, at Chantilly, he gave such a surprise to the professionals, and incidentally proved that the playing of the game among amateur talent is not altogether a lost art.

The reason why the professional has left the amateur behind is twofold. In the first instance, there can be no shadow of doubt that the standard of professional golf has materially improved within the past 15 or 16 years. Whether the standard of the present day is higher than that which was set up by Vardon in 1899 and 1900 is a point which is open to discussion; and those who will remember the Jersey man when at his best are on the whole inclined to say that of improvement there is none. But, on the other hand, there are nowadays so many more players exhibiting form which is somewhat akin to that of Vardon in 1899, and consequently success in the open championship is more difficult to attain. But if the standard of golf among the professionals has on the average improved, the same can hardly be said with regard to the amateur element.

As a matter of fact we should be inclined to say that the amateurs of the present day are no more brilliant than those who held sway in the later part of the last century and are certainly not such reliable or consistent performers.

For every man who was playing the game in those days, there must nowadays be quite a dozen on the links, yet it is somewhat sad to record that among the mighty multitude there is none to be found who can be looked upon as really working to keep the flag of amateur golf flying at the masthead. Of average good players there is a plethora, but of players of great promise there are indeed few, and the prospects of amateur golf in the British Isles is not in any way bright.

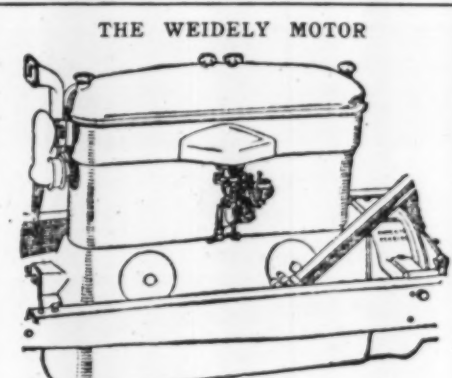
In other climes the amateur player appears to be able to hold his own with the professional, as is evidenced by the victory of Francis Ouimet at Brookline, and that of the youthful Australian golfer, Ivo Whitton, in the open championship "down under." Both these brilliant players are still mere boys, and must have a great future before them. Who among the younger generation have we to compare with them? We must be content to hug to our breasts the slight consolation that the winning of the Australian championship, or even the American championship, is not quite as difficult as that of attaining a success in our own major event.

As no one is so well qualified as Mr. Hilton to express an opinion on this point these remarks of his which appeared in an editorial in Golf Illustrated will, without doubt, be interesting to our readers.

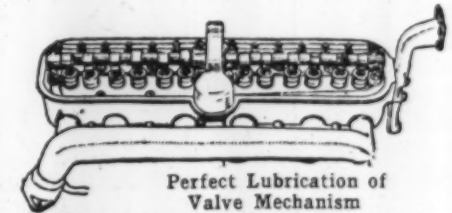
## The Weidely Motor

## The Odd Thing About This Motor

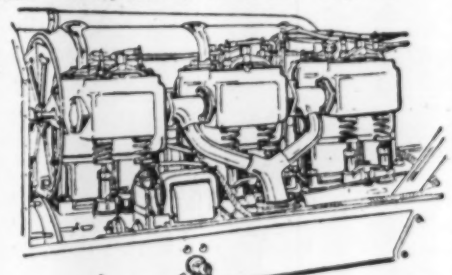
The odd thing about the Weidely Motor is that some other designer long ago didn't think of placing his cam-shaft on top of the cylinders, directly over the valves.



The Weidely Motor ready for action. Note simplicity and beauty. No valves or other mechanism at sides. No cramped water jackets.



Perfect Lubrication of Valve Mechanism. View of Weidely Motor with cap removed. Note the utter simplicity—valves directly in head, camshaft directly above. Silent and simplified.



The ordinary engine with side plates removed. Note the multiplicity of parts.

Why didn't some other designer of a valve-in-the-head motor get direct and positive valve action in this way?

Why didn't others do away with rocker-arms, push rods and rollers, as is done in the Weidely Motor?

It makes the Weidely the six-cylinder motor of the fewest parts and least weight. It reduces friction down to minimum. It means greater power and greater speed than larger six-cylinder motors develop. And it gets more miles from a gallon of gasoline than FOUR-cylinder motors of equal size.

It means a saving of 40 per cent in maintenance cost.

## The Answer

The reason is merely that the thing was so simple. Designers passed by the method burdened with other thoughts.

Weidely saw and applied it.

The result is a great motor—silent and simplified, and with a valve mechanism so perfectly constructed and lubricated that maximum efficiency and permanent quiet are secured.

## Your Car, Madam

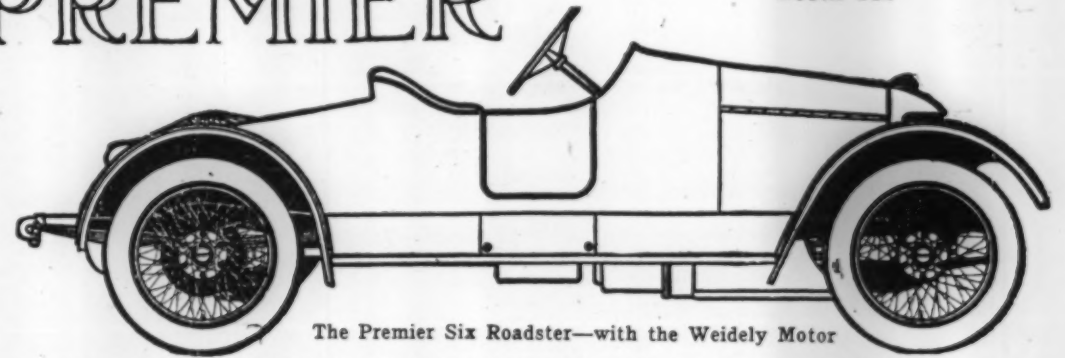
But this car isn't "all motor." It presents the latest things that make for comfort and style in a motor car—a "snappy" body designed along foreign lines, and the richest, finest and deepest upholstery. We want women to see it as well as men, for no other car ever built had a greater appeal to both.

The Premier is one car in the show which will make worth while your visit. If you haven't seen it you have missed the sensation of the New York, Chicago and Boston shows.

PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.  
PREMIER MOTOR CAR CO.  
Distributors—652 Beacon Street, BOSTON

Booth 112

## PREMIER



The Premier Six Roadster—with the Weidely Motor

(23)

## AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

To raise money to pay for the dining room floor in the new housekeeping flat, one of the girls' clubs of Ellis Memorial will present at 12 Carver street tonight the play, "Sleeping Beauty."

Miss Jane McCrady, head resident of Ellis Memorial, sailed last Thursday for Paris for a two months' visit.

Tomorrow afternoon at Jordan hall Mme. Lucille Weingartner and Felix Weingartner, assisted by artists from the Boston Opera Company, will take part in a benefit concert for the South End music school. In the evening at the Copley Plaza the people's orchestra and pupils of the Boston music school settlement will give their annual concert to raise funds for the maintenance of the institution.

The Merrimac Club of the Frances E. Willard settlement is to hear a talk on "Vocations" Wednesday evening by Francis Roberts of the Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening a recreation club of mothers will be organized through cooperation of the settlement workers and the Jewish Women's Council. The same evening in the clubhouse an address in the interest of equal suffrage will be made to the people of the ward by Miss Emma Willard.

At the Elizabeth Peabody house theater Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday evening three one-act plays, "The Man in Him," "The Squealer," and "The Dreamghost," by Charles E. Freybe, are to be presented by a group of outsiders. Tuesday evening the Twentieth Century Educational club holds its annual scholarship dance at Howe hall and Friday evening the Puritan Club will have a dancing party at the settlement. On Thursday the school visitors are to be entertained at lunch.

Preparations are being made by the Choral Club of South End industrial school for the presentation of an opera, "The Dress Rehearsal," the first week in April.

Students from the New England Conservatory are to give a concert for the Mothers Club of Ruggles Street neighborhood house on Thursday evening. Friday afternoon at Roxbury neighborhood house the Junior Municipal League will be addressed by a speaker from the Women's Municipal League, and in the evening all the girls of the evening clubs will hold a federation meeting.

The monthly meeting of Boston Social Union will be held Wednesday morning at South End house, 20 Union Park. The Girls Glee Club and the Italian Choral Club and orchestra of North

End Union took part in the program at South Congregational church last evening at the quarterly meeting of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches. "Work for Boys" was presented by George H. Evans, assistant superintendent of the union, and "Work for Girls," by Miss Mary P. Ingalls, resident at the Children's house.

This summer North End Union proposes to establish a camp for girls near Boston. It is hoped that more than 100 girls can have opportunity for a two weeks' vacation. To equip and maintain the camp, about \$1500 must be raised. Contributions may be sent to Samuel F. Hubbard, 20 Parmenter street, Boston.

Story telling by Mrs. John J. Cronan to a group of boys from the South End industrial school, and a debate by the Disraeli Club of Elizabeth Peabody house will be features of the social settlement work program to be given at the public conference Thursday evening, March 19, at Temple Adath Israel, Commonwealth avenue, Mrs. Eva W. White will make the main address, and Philip

Davis will preside. Any one interested is welcome to attend.

An illustrated lecture on "South America" will be given by Dr. Hamilton Rice at Jordan hall Thursday afternoon at three o'clock for the benefit of the North Bennet street industrial school camp.

Tomorrow morning at Denison house a conference of settlement workers will be held to present and discuss the reports on the motion picture show investigations that have just been completed.

A class for dancing teachers and settlement dancing class chaperons is being held Monday mornings at the North Bennet street school for a study of correct methods in the execution of the modern dances.

The Mothers Club of Robert Shaw house will be addressed by a special speaker at their Wednesday meeting.

## STATION PROJECT DEFERRED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mayor Rice has received a letter from President Hustis of the New Haven road in which the statement was made that "owing to financial difficulties" the project of a new railroad station here had to be postponed for several years.

The First National Bank  
of Boston

Condensed Statement as made to the Comptroller of the Currency under date of March 4, 1914

## RESOURCES

Notes discounted	\$39,742,119.30
United States Bonds	2,250,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.	5,677,427.98
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	3,707,473.53
Banking House	1,500,000.00
Demand Loan	\$15,271,167.02
Cash and Due from Banks	35,200,163.51
	<b>50,471,330.53</b>
	<b>\$103,348,351.34</b>

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	11,443,474.68
National Bank Notes outstanding	1,985,100.00
Bond Account	500,000.00
Letters of Credit	3,929,378.62
Deposits	<b>80,490,398.04</b>
	<b>\$103,348,351.34</b>



(Photo by Davies)

Monument in memory of Ft. Wilkes-Barre, in public square park



## PUBLIC BEGINS USING WICHITA'S NEW TERMINAL

Union Station Placed at Service  
of Railroad Patrons After  
Dedicatory Exercises and Din-  
ner to Officials and Merchants

### MARKS CITY GROWTH

WICHITA, Kan.—Regular use of the new union station and terminal by the traveling public has begun, following the dedicatory exercises held last week. Its completion marks the development of Wichita to a city of 65,000 people with adequate railroad facilities.

On Friday evening the exercises began with a dinner in the marble concourse of the station and closed on Saturday afternoon with the dedicatory addresses and opening of the station to the public. The dinner was attended by 550 railroad, state and city officials, business men and ladies. Thousands of others entered the building to have a first look at the completed structure.

Saturday morning the visiting officials inspected the new station and terminals, after which they were given an automobile ride over the city's 70 miles of paved streets and were entertained at luncheon at the Kansas Club. The formal opening of the station took place at 3 p. m., and the celebration was concluded in the evening with a display of fireworks.

The work of constructing the union station and elevating the tracks was started less than a year and a half ago and when completed, with all improvements, will have cost nearly \$2,250,000. The facilities provided will be sufficient to accommodate a city of practically three times the size of Wichita's population, which is estimated at 63,000, and there is what is deemed adequate provision for future expansion.

Fronting on Douglas avenue, the principal thoroughfare of the city, the station is within six blocks of the retail center. It has a total depth of 600 feet. The facade is ornamental and slightly. The structure is three stories in height with office rooms and adequate provision for the superintendence and clerical work of the terminal company and the various lines participating. The main waiting room is 120x65 feet. Fronting on the concourse is the ticket office. Passengers may come from the main entrance to the Douglas avenue end of the concourse for tickets and then go direct to trains through the subways and inclines, to prevent confusion in the waiting room. There is plenty of light everywhere and full provision for the comfort and ease of passengers.

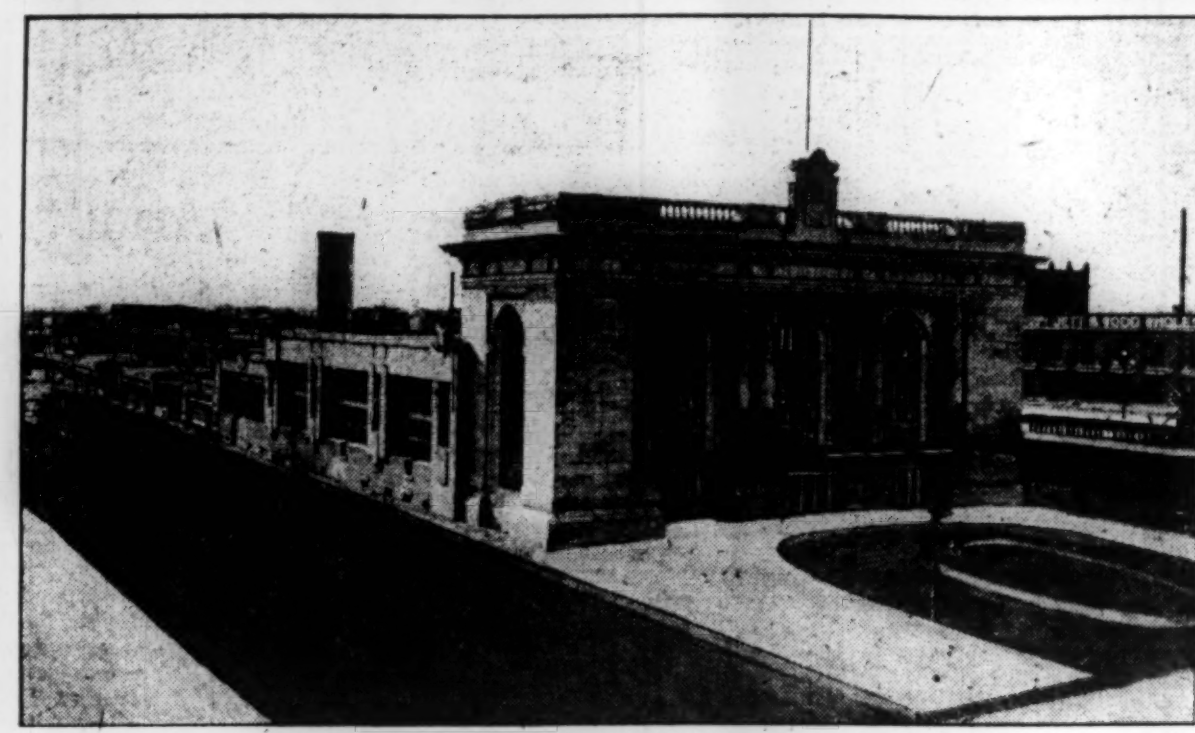
South of the main part of the station building are the express buildings, finished in bushhammered concrete and vitrified brick. There are extensive quarters immediately south of the express buildings for the government postal service. The station proper is on the track level. Tracks, which are about 10 feet above the level of the station, are reached by way of inclines having easy slopes, one for each platform. Two subways are provided in connection with these inclines and are finished in marble and tile. There will be five passenger tracks for through trains, and three spur tracks for branch lines in addition to a double track freight and main line. At one place there will be 10 tracks on the elevation, and there will be seven tracks across Douglas avenue.

The exterior of the station is finished in Turkey creek stone from near Pueblo, Col., and terra cotta. The interior is finished in terra cotta, and floors are of marble. The entire length of the elevation is 1 1/2 miles, and the maximum grade 6-10 of 1 per cent.

Necessity for this improvement came from the fact that Douglas avenue is crossed in four places in as many blocks by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroads, while there is a rapidly growing residential section east of these and the roads are in the heart of the congested industrial section. Subways have been constructed at Douglas avenue, First and Second streets. Third street is closed, and tracks come to grade at Central avenue, on the north. There are no open streets to the south between Douglas avenue and Kellogg street, a distance of more than a half mile. On Kellogg street, a 2000-foot viaduct has been constructed. This in itself is a gigantic improvement; it will serve all kinds of traffic, including heavy industrial traffic.

The Douglas avenue subway is 114 feet wide and takes care of a double street car track, two 29-foot driveways,

## UNION STATION ERECTED BY FOUR RAILROADS



(Photo by Whittier, Wichita)

New terminal building just finished in Wichita, Kan., costing two and a quarter millions

and two 12-foot sidewalks. There is a 13-foot clearance over street car tracks and a 12-foot clearance over driveways. At First street there is a 31-foot roadway and two 5-foot sidewalks with a 12-foot clearance. The second street subway is constructed along practically the same lines, except that the clearance is 10 feet. The depression at First and Second streets is but slight, and at Douglas avenue somewhat greater, though not particularly noticeable.

Railroad companies participating are bearing the entire cost of the improvement, with the exception of lowering

and paving the subways and one third the cost of the Kellogg street viaduct, which the city is to pay. C. L. Skinner, resident engineer and superintendent of construction, has been in charge of the work. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was for 15 years in the engineering service of the Santa Fe. The construction work is done by the Dieter & Wentzell Construction Company of this city.

Four of the six railroads entering Wichita participated in the organization of the Wichita Union Terminal Railway Company. They are the Santa Fe,

Rock Island, Frisco and Orient. The Missouri Pacific and the Midland Valley roads, which have comparatively modern and commodious terminal stations, did not participate. Former Mayor C. L. Davidson, now president of the Wichita Business Association, was largely responsible for the work, as it was in his administration that he prevailed upon the participating railroads, led by the Santa Fe, to undertake the improvement. Mr. Davidson and C. H. Smyth, chairman of the industrial bureau of the Wichita Business Association, are in charge of the celebration.

## GLASGOW ELECTRIC SERVICE GROWS

After Twenty-Two Years Rapid Development Municipal  
Department Has Nearly Thirty Thousand Consumers,  
of Whom Seven Thousand Are Using Power

By W. W. LACKIE  
Chief engineer to the Glasgow corporation

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The demand for a supply of electrical energy in Glasgow has been marvelously rapid during the last quarter of a century, and the growth of the electricity department compares favorably with the growth of the other corporation undertakings.

Twenty-two years ago, when the corporation obtained an order, empowering them to acquire land, erect machinery and lay mains for the supply of electricity, a private company had already two small generating stations at work. One of these stations situated in the basement of a warehouse in Miller street supplied energy for lighting purposes to the general postoffice in George square, to the central premises of the National Telephone Company in Royal Exchange square and to one or two smaller premises. The other station was also situated in a basement some 50 yards from the city chambers, and it supplied energy for the lighting of the new municipal buildings and several large warehouses and shops in Buchanan street, Argyle street and Jamaica street, all being within half a mile of the generating station, which was at 81 John street.

The plant in the station supplying the general postoffice and so on, consisted of boilers, engines and dynamos with a total capacity of 150 horsepower. The plant in the other station included boilers, engines and alternators with a total capacity of 400 horsepower. The supply from the smaller station was a low pressure continuous current one at 110 volts, and the supply from the other station was high pressure alternating current at 2400 volts. The corporation on obtaining their order purchased these two works from the company at a cost of £15,000, and at once set about the erection of a generating station at 75 Waterloo street within which building the head office, the drawing office and the laboratory of the department are at present housed. The beginning of the year 1893 saw the Waterloo street station completed, and several of the principal streets in the center of the city lit by electric lamps.

A supply for private lighting was available in June of the same year, and the premises which were supplied from the two smaller stations were transferred to the mains connected with the Waterloo street station. At the close of the first year's operations there were 77 premises lit with electric lamps with an equivalent of 80,000 candle power and requiring 500 horsepower to keep them alight at one time. In addition there

were 100 street arc lamps requiring 75 horsepower of plant.

The department has today 29,000 consumers connected with the equivalent of over 1,800,000 16-candlepower lamps in their premises, requiring 50,000 horsepower of plant, and there are in addition 1600 electric arc lamps in the streets. Seven thousand consumers use electric energy for driving their works, and these consumers have a total of 50,000 horsepower of motors installed. The earliest electric lamps had carbon filaments and cost from 3s. 6d. to 5s. each. A unit of electric energy cost 7d., and was sufficient to keep 16 lamps each of 16 candlepower alight for one hour. The price of the carbon filament lamp fell rapidly, however, and these lamps can now be bought for 6d. each. From 1900 to 1904 a series of increasingly successful attempts were made to substitute for carbon a rare earth or metal in the electric lamp. By this means the efficiency of the lamp was doubled, so that 32 16-candlepower lamps could be kept alight for one hour for a consumption of one unit of electricity.

Simultaneously with this development of the electric lamp, the adaptability of the electric motor to a large variety of uses began to be realized. A considerable number of electrically operated hoists were installed between 1893 and 1900, but as these were only used intermittently the revenue from them did not materially help towards lowering the rates of charge for electric energy. Large bakeries, printing works, machine shops of various kinds and other large industrial concerns began to adopt the electric motor as a prime mover, and it became apparent that such supplies took energy for 2500 hours in the year and over, whereas the consumption for lighting purposes, controlled by the natural hours of darkness, varied from month to month, and did not exceed 1000 hours per annum. It was gradually realized that energy used for power purposes could be supplied at a rate considerably lower than was charged for energy used for lighting purposes. The maximum rate for lighting in 1893 was 7d. per unit, and the average price received was 6d. Today the maximum prices are: For lighting 3 1/2d. and for power 1 1/4d. per unit. The result of the decreased prices has been that during the past two years the demand for energy for power purposes has exceeded the demand for lighting purposes. Today the power consumption per annum is 40,000,000 units, as against 20,000,000 units for lighting.

In 1901 the electric lamp was further improved, and today 50 16-candlepower lamps can be burned for one hour for a consumption of one unit of electricity. The effect of these improvements to the supply of electricity would have been to reduce the demand and consumption had there not been at the same time a large addition to the number of premises using electricity. As a matter of fact for three years the output and revenue of the department seemed to stand still, notwithstanding the addition of 9000 new premises, having the equivalent of 30,000 16-candlepower lamps installed. Many of the older consumers were substituting metal filament lamps for their carbon filament lamps, and either reducing their demand or taking three times the amount of light for the same annual bill.

In 1896, four years after the commencement of the undertaking under the control of the corporation, the Waterloo street generating station, with 3300-horsepower of plant, was found to be filled to its utmost capacity, and two additional sites were purchased, one on the north side of the River Clyde at Port Dundas on the Forth and Clyde canal and one on the south side of the

river near the junction of Pollokshaws road and Eglinton Toll or St. Andrews Cross. On these two sites in due course two large generating stations were built, the Port Dundas works being designed to contain 30 engines of 1000-horsepower each and the St. Andrews Cross works being designed to hold 15 engines of 1000-horsepower each. The development in the design of electric generating plant was so rapid that in 1906, just 10 years after the erection of these two generating stations, steam turbines were available of 6000-horsepower, and during the current winter two turbines of 10,000-horsepower have been installed. The effect of the introduction of the steam turbine has been that the capacity of the generating stations at Port Dundas and St. Andrews Cross has been more than doubled. With an aggregate horsepower of over 60,000 these two stations are now, however, practically full. To meet the demand, which still continues to grow, the corporation have purchased 11 acres of land in the east end of the city on which to erect a new generating station. This station will be designed to house ultimately a plant of at least 150,000-horsepower, made up of units varying from 13,000 to 20,000 horsepower.

Electricity in Glasgow is not only used for ordinary lighting and power purposes, but for cooking and other domestic purposes, its convenience, cleanliness and freedom from noxious vapors are appealing to a growing body of the citizens in the residential districts of the city; and as vacuum cleaners, radiators and cooking and laundry appliances are improved in design and put on the market at reasonable prices electricity is being applied to all these various uses for which coal and gas have hitherto been exclusively employed. For the benefit of the non-technical reader it may be stated that an electric generating station has nothing mysterious about it. It is simply a factory or works in which the chemical energy or heat energy in coal is transformed into electric energy, first by converting water into steam, the steam into mechanical energy, and the mechanical energy into electric energy. To give some idea of the magnitude of the electricity department today the following figures may be quoted. The capital expenditure now amounts to £2,500,000 sterling, and a further half million has been sanctioned for the new works above mentioned. The annual revenue has risen from £7000 in 1893 to £350,000 in 1913. Over 1000 employees are in the service of the department. Over 100,000 tons of coal are burned annually, and on dark winter days over 700 tons are consumed in one day. It is generally admitted in Britain that the supply of electrical energy for large cities should be municipally owned and controlled, as electricity, like gas and water, is a necessity, requiring the use of the public thoroughfares and can be more economically and better supplied as a monopoly. The results in Glasgow go to prove the soundness of this contention.

Coal is still the source of all the electric energy used in Glasgow and the other large cities in Great Britain; and with a large generating station planted in an open space on the outskirts of the city the adoption of electricity by the citizens, for all industrial and domestic purposes, will not only make for a growing conservation of the coal wealth of the country, but it will solve the problem of atmospheric pollution in congested areas, which is now generally attributed to the consumption of coal in small premises.

## R. I. FARMERS TO DISCUSS MILK

PROVIDENCE—The milk question in its relation to producer and consumer will be discussed at the annual Farmers Institute, to be held at the Elysium, 183 Weybosset street, under the auspices of the state board of agriculture, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

## PROF. W. H. TAFT HOPES FOR REAL SOCIAL REFORM

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prof. William H. Taft in addressing the closing session of the Religious Education Association Sunday night in Woolsey hall at Yale, on the subject "The College and the New Social Order," said that he was in favor of real social reform and was hopeful that much is to be done in this direction. The new social order, if it is to be a permanent condition, making for real advance in human progress and happiness, must conform to natural economic law and be consistent with the possibilities and the frailties of human nature and their practical betterment, he asserted.

During his address Mr. Taft criticized the Industrial Workers of the World, but said it was because of the "cynical satisfaction" of those who "don't care" the arguments for agitators are furnished.

The next annual convention will be at Buffalo.

## RHODE ISLAND TO DISCUSS DROPPING PROPERTY CLAUSE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The House of Representatives, for the second time within 10 days, will be called upon this week to consider abolition of the property qualification for voters.

Both resolutions brought before the House have had the opposition of the leaders of the Republican state central committee, and although the Republican steering committee of the House has taken a concerted stand, the Senate is still to be reckoned with.

The bill to be taken up is a substitute for the one presented by Representative Henry K. Littlefield of New Shoreham. It abolishes the property clause and provides for a \$2 poll tax.

## MORGAN LETTER IS VOUCHER FOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Marsden J. Perry of this city, who was associated with Oakleigh Thorne in the purchase of the New York, Westchester & Boston railroad for the New Haven company, said the Morgan statement with regard to the Millbrook company was correct in every detail and that every dollar borrowed from J. P. Morgan & Co. in behalf of that corporation was sanctioned and guaranteed by the New Haven road.

## ROAD STILL BUYS LAND ALONG ROUTE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Twenty-seven deeds of land to the Southern New England Railroad Corporation, along the proposed route in southern Worcester county, have been filed in the registry of deeds. They convey parcels of land in Sturbridge, Southbridge, Douglas, Dudley, Webster, Blackstone and Uxbridge. The information that the company is still acquiring land in that region has surprised some Worcester business men.

## BIG TIMBER TRACT BOUGHT IN MAINE

KINGFIELD, Me.—Half a dozen adjacent townships in Franklin county have been purchased at an estimated valuation of \$500,000, by Frank J. D. Barnjum of Lynnfield, Mass., completing the largest combination of lumbering interests ever controlled by one man or one company in this section of Maine. More timber is being hauled out of the woods by rail this winter than ever before.

### MOLDERS BOARD ELECTS HEAD

Daniel J. Sullivan of Wakefield has been elected president of the Greater Boston conference board of Molders and Coremakers Unions.

## CHICAGO PLANS FOR TRACKS AT CLEARING FREIGHT TERMINAL

CHICAGO—Another long step has been taken in the solution of the railroad freight terminal problem of Chicago. The city council has passed an ordinance authorizing the laying of tracks for approaches to the proposed freight and transfer yards at Clearing, southwest of the city. This district comprises an area of about two square miles, and the several railroads which have been financing the plan expect to expend \$10,000,000 on the district before their work is completed. Between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 has been expended. A large force of men is to be put to work so that Clearing will be in a position to handle all of the through freight before next winter.

The yards at Clearing are expected to

## RHODE ISLAND UNIONS INDORSE SUFFRAGE PLAN

Passage by General Assembly of  
Presidential Voting Bill Now  
Pending Is Favored With  
Only Six Dissenting Voices

### TAX TO BE INCREASED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island state branch of the American Federation of Labor yesterday put itself on record by a vote of 85 to 6 as favoring passage by the General Assembly of the presidential woman suffrage bill pending before that body.

The convention was addressed by Mrs. James W. Algeo, president of the Woman Suffrage party.

The convention also voted to follow the recommendations of President Albert Hohler, and increase the per capita tax of each local in the state branch from \$5 per year to 1 cent per month per member for each local. The change in the tax will not go into effect until after the matter of representation is adjusted at the next convention.

The next session, which will come in June, will be held in Bristol, that place having won over half a dozen other competitors. Yesterday's convention was attended by 91 delegates representing 47 locals. John J. Cannon of the engineers' local was elected sergeant-at-arms.

The committee on legislation reported progress in its efforts regarding the following bills now pending before the General Assembly: "Seasonal occupation" amendment to the 54-hour law, an amendment to the workmen's compensation act to make employers hiring any number of employees come under the provisions of the act, the "weavers' particular bill" and the measure to prevent the use of kerosene lamps in factories.

## EVACUATION DAY PROGRAM NOT TO HAVE MR. BRYAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan Sunday night declined the invitation to be the chief speaker at the South Boston Evacuation day celebration March 17. Congressman Adamson of Georgia is announced as the chief speaker. His subject will be "The Panama Canal."

When Mr. Bryan reached the municipal auditorium, in which more than 4000 persons were waiting to hear him speak Sunday afternoon, he found himself locked out, but he soon gained admittance. He spoke before the Young Men's Club of the First Congregational church at noon and previous to his address in the auditorium spoke to more than 2000 women in the Court Square theater.

## MAINE ALUMNI OF DARTMOUTH ELECT

PORTLAND, Me.—Dr. John F. Thomson was reelected president of the Maine alumni of Dartmouth College at the fourth annual dinner held at the Falmouth hotel Friday evening. Other officers elected were:

Vice-President, Richard Webb, Esq.; secretary and treasurer, Vernon F. West; executive committee, Dr. Philip P. Thompson, Robert R. Lane, H. D. Lake-man, Nathan C. Reddon and John B. Thomas.

### MIDDLETON REMAINS LICENSE

MIDDLETON, Mass.—A recount of the license vote shows: Yes, 107; no, 102. The tabulation after the town meeting last Monday was: Yes, 108; no, 103. Ferncroft Inn obtained the one license last year.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Largest SS Co.  
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442 Ships  
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GIER, NAPLES, GENOA  
S. S. Moltke April 4, 3 P.M.  
S. S. Moltke April 10, 3 P.M.  
S. S. Hamburg May 19, 3 P.M.  
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Steamers in this service leave  
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at City Ticket Office, 332 Washington St.,  
and all Tourist Offices.

## YARMOUTH LINE

To Nova Scotia and the Provinces  
Steamship PRINCE GEORGE leaves Central  
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## REVISION OF ELECTION LAWS NOW BEFORE R. I. ASSEMBLY

PROVIDENCE—A complete revision of the election and caucus laws of the state is provided in about a dozen measures, introduced last week in the House by Representative Arthur P. Sumner of this city, in behalf of the joint special committee appointed by the Assembly in 1913 to prepare a new election code so that it would conform to the new federal system of elections.

These acts provide for the direct election of United States senators, to conform to the provisions of the amendment to the United States constitution, and in general, make every change necessary in the state election and caucus provisions, found necessary by reason of

the change of system recently established here by constitutional amendment.

All of these acts have been referred to the House committee on judiciary, of which Mr. Sumner is chairman, and it is expected that within a short time the committee will, as is the custom, take the acts up one by one, and report them favorably to the House with such amendments as it may be found necessary or desirable to make in their wording.

Many of the acts change technical points in the laws, and have no real significance in the general election system. In some instances the word "biennial" is inserted for "annual" and nothing else is done, but some of the measures change the system as it is now in force. Terms of office are lengthened in some cases.



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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 16c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 18c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

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CALIFORNIA NAVEL ORANGES. Have you ever tasted fresh tree-ripened oranges? For one dollar I ship 30 selected oranges prepaid to any express office in the U. S. They reach you the same week as picked and taste as oranges should taste. W. R. COON (orange grower) Pomona, Cal.

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED with private family in the country or a village near Boston for a gentleman and attendant. Rooms must be large and pleasant. Address J. H. Monitor Office.

## BOARD AND ROOMS

BERKELEY ST., 249—Furnished single room, with table board. Telephone B. 5539-M.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

YOUNG LADY wishes to share suite with young lady of good character; terms easy. Apply office, 506 Columbus ave., city.

## FARMS—KANSAS

FOR SALE—A very superior, well stocked ranch in Barber Co., Kansas. Address M. B. NICHOLS, Lake City, Kansas.

## REAL ESTATE—IOWA

REAL ESTATE, renting, collecting, special attention given property of non-residents. C. J. TRUMBACHER, 705 Security Bldg., Sioux City, Iowa.

## SOUTHERN RESORTS

**Hotel Chamberlin**  
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Bookings at Monitor Office, 249 Washington St., Boston. Also at WHITCOMB, 304 Washington St., Boston. TRAVEL DEPT. of The Christian Science Monitor, or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortness Monroe, Va.

## EDUCATIONAL

**SHORT-STORY WRITING**  
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## NOTICES

**OWNERS BUILDERS MECHANICS**  
Whenever a permit is issued by the Building Commissioner prior to May 1, 1914, for the erection of a third class building within the building limits as extended, the owner and builder will proceed at his or their own risk in completing the building after the Ordinance extending the limit goes into effect, viz.: May 1, 1914. Permits will be granted subject to the condition that the construction be completed on or before the date when the building limit ordinance takes effect. See decision of Supreme Court, Salem vs. Maynes, 123 Mass. 471. (ATTRICK O'HEARN, Building Commissioner.)

**EUROPEAN TOURS**—Tenth season; northern countries; best rates. MRS. LENA ATWOOD LADD, 562 Melrose st., Chicago. Tel. L. V. 5292.

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Agents Wanted to sell ladies' apparel; can earn \$25 weekly; send for free catalogue and particulars. E. & B. SKIRT CO., 57 Temple place, Boston, Mass. Dept. M.

## AGENCY WANTED

WANTED—Pacific coast agencies for high grade contractors and railroad supplies and equipment by well equipped and reliable manufacturer's agent. J. W. LEEPER, 503 Market, San Francisco, Cal.

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I WISH TO SECURE responsible and official position in a good business where if found satisfactory I could buy an interest up to a value of \$20,000 to \$50,000; my experience in business affairs fits me to take charge of some concern where owner may wish to be relieved of responsibility of active management; my assets consist of dividend paying stock in well known Illinois corp.; do not care to locate in large city. M. G. 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

**HELP WANTED—SEATTLE, WASH.**  
HAVE AN OPENING for an educated man or woman with ability and energy to handle a special work in Seattle and vicinity with opportunity to travel. H. W. ROWLEY, 4133 Arcade Bldg., Seattle.

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## "Gold Medals, Six of Them"

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The Century Fireproof Safe is the only safe in the world that has been tested for 14 hours in the fire and has come out perfectly. It is the only safe in the world that has been tested for 14 hours in the fire and has come out perfectly. It is the only safe in the world that has been tested for 14 hours in the fire and has come out perfectly.

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## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

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Haddon Hill, Oakland

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## JORDAN PARK

in San Francisco, California

Represents the highest ideals in city residence park construction.

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Represents all the modern ideas combined with California's beautiful scenery and semi-tropical climate.

Next week we will tell you the history of Jordan Park, one of San Francisco's exclusive residence parks within 15 minutes of the business center of the city.

## JORDAN PARK OFFICE

201 EUCLID AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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615 HADDON ROAD, OAKLAND, CAL.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Mrs. M. WILLIAMS

Until recently manager Hair Dept. at Emporium, has just purchased the Parisian Entrance, 101 Geary st., San Francisco, Cal.

## SHOPPING

## CHINATOWN

and city shopping. Taste, judgment, economy. Response solicited. LILLIAN WURHEIM, 2501 Gough st.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

GRENOBLE, 2211 California—10 min. to downtown; strictly high class 2, 4 r. apts.; select neighborhood; hardwood floors, etc.; \$30-\$40; refs.

## MILL VALLEY, CAL.

FOR 2 PEOPLE; private family; beautiful spot; wooded canon, near Mt. Tamalpais; sleeping porch; superb view; 50 minutes by elec. train and ferry boat to San Francisco. CHAS. K. MILLER, Mill Valley, Cal.

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## SUMMER PROPERTY FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL summer home, furniture, boats, tennis court, etc. house included; \$2000. MRS. L. E. PHILLIPS, 942 E. 42nd place, Chicago. Phone Oak. 4238.

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LADY will share room with quiet girl; privilege of getting breakfast; ideal surroundings. Phone Edgewater 1528.

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FLOMIST and DECORATOR—ANDREW McADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants, 53rd st. and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. P. 18.

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THEY SATISFY  
Durable, Comfortable, Stylish

MORRISON STREET NEAR BROADWAY  
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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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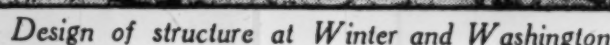
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## WINTER STREET BUILDING TO BE FINISHED THIS SUMMER

The Winter street building, corner of Washington and Winter street, being erected by George A. and R. G. Carpenter is making rapid progress under the management of the George B. H. Macomber Company, builders.

Minahan for \$4600; 6856 square feet to Edward A. Cahill, \$880; 6110 square feet to Arthur Barbeau, \$845; 6487 square feet to Thomas Hennessy, \$800; 6432 square feet to Ernest C. Elliott, \$800; 6671 square feet to Leonard T. Smith, \$800; 6641 square feet to Mary



A very successful postponed sale of house lots was held in Brookline Saturday afternoon, for the new owners of a part of the old Technology grounds, fronting on Jamaica road, Pond avenue and Highland road, Brookline, conducted by Francis Clare of the office of John C. Kiley. Twenty of the 24 house lots offered were sold and the sale is indicative of a good spring business in house lots in that locality.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

	Trans- actions	Mort- gages	Amount in gauges
arch 2.....	68	27	\$1,102,659
arch 3.....	88	41	299,175
arch 4.....	69	34	211,291
arch 5.....	79	39	281,290
arch 6.....	80	48	1,818,525
arch 7.....	69	41	330,432
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>462</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>\$4,062,305</b>
one week 1913.....	435	201	1,426,891
one week 1912.....	508	249	1,685,319
year ending Feb 28 1913.....	330	179	1,046,716

## WIRELESS REPORTS

Sun, towing schooner Delaware Sun, for Philadelphia, was 160 miles west of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 Sunday.  
Lenape, New York for Jacksonville, 14 miles south of Charleston at 7 Sunday.  
Currier, Matanzas for Philadelphia, 30 miles south of Overfalls at 7 p m. May.  
Gulfoll, New York for Port Arthur,

a general cargo. Officers sighted a combination whistle and gas buoy, more reported adrift, when 170 miles east of Boston light. The Yearly brought from Marseilles 2500 bags of beans to discharge here, weighing 250,000 pounds and estimated to contain some 600,000 beans. The Allan liner Prean from Glasgow by way of Halifax the freighter Vinland from Macoris brought a stowaway. Frank Medema, a Scotchman, tried to hide on the Pretorian at Halifax three times without success but the fourth time he hoped detection and came to Boston. He had thought, however, that the Pretorian was bound for St. John. N. B., and will be returned on the steamer Vin Austin to the latter port. Miguel Hernandez, a negro, will have to work return passage from Macoris on the Allan which brought a cargo of sugar intended for transshipment to Canada. The steamer Domingo de Larraingua, Captain Jones, which lost her course in

Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe.  
Japan and Korea, specially addressed  
Japan, Korea and the Philippines,  
China, Japan, Korea and the Phil-  
ippines  
China, Japan, Korea and the Phil-  
ippines  
Merchandise for the United States postal cannot be sent via Canada.

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# Latest Financial, Commercial and Investment News

## ARGENTINA AS MARKET FOR UNITED STATES PRODUCTS

This Country's Leading South American Customer and Trade Is Showing a Constant Expansion — Articles for Agricultural Use Most Needed

WASHINGTON—Popular interest in the trade and industry of Argentina, which has recently been aroused by reason of its increasing contributions to our food supply, is heightened by the announcement that the American mission to Buenos Aires is to be raised from the ranks of a ministry to that of an embassy.

Argentina is the foremost South American country as a market for products of the United States, our sales there in the last calendar year having been \$55,000,000 in value, compared with \$40,000,000 to Brazil and \$32,000,000 to the remaining 12 countries of that continent.

Our trade with Argentina shows constant and rapid expansion, exports thereto having grown from \$5,000,000 in 1893 to \$14,000,000 in 1903 and \$55,000,000 in 1913; while imports therefrom rose from \$5,000,000 in 1893 to \$9,000,000 in 1903 and \$27,000,000 in 1913. Thus exports to Argentina quadrupled and imports therefrom trebled during the last 20 years.

American manufactures have long been popular in Argentina and constitute an important part of the growing exports to that country. Sales to that country during the last fiscal year, as shown by statements recently prepared by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, include many articles of wide use in an agricultural and rapidly developing country, such as farming implements, \$6,333,000; twine, \$2,000,000; traction and stationary engines, \$1,000,000; and windmills, \$500,000. Automobiles were exported to the extent of \$1,250,000 worth; other cars and carriages, \$3,000,000; sewing machines, \$880,000 worth; typewriters, \$355,000; cash registers, \$261,000; and miscellaneous machinery, \$1,750,000.

Other articles exported in large quantities included boards and planks, \$5,696,000; shooks, \$2,333,000; furniture and other wood manufactures, \$1,000,000; gasoline and naphtha, \$2,333,000; illuminating oil, \$2,250,000; cotton seed oil, \$1,000,000; leather manufactures, including boots and shoes, \$2,500,000; chemicals, etc., \$1,250,000; and cotton goods and electrical appliances, each about \$500,000. Musical instruments, clocks and watches, glassware, wheelbarrows, soap, blacking, firearms and scales and balances are among the numerous other items illustrative of the wide range covered by the exports from the United States to Argentina.

Argentina's sales to the United States are chiefly of hides and skins, wool,

chemicals and, in recent months, corn and beef. Imports of cattle hides in the last fiscal year aggregate 67,000,000 pounds, valued at \$12,500,000; the last six months, however, being only about half as much as those of the corresponding months of 1912. Imports of Argentine goat skins during the year amounted to 4,500,000 pounds, valued at \$1,500,000; wool, 25,250,000 pounds, value \$5,000,000; and quebracho wood and extract thereof, used in tanning industry, \$3,250,000 in value.

Corn and beef show greatly increased imports from Argentina in the period following the enactment of the new tariff law, which placed those articles on the free list. In the fiscal year 1912 only 23,000 bushels of corn arrived from Argentina, and in the fiscal year 1913, only 879,822 bushels. Of meat and meat extracts (exclusive of sausage casings) the imports during 1912 were only \$229 and \$7395, respectively. In the three months of October, November and December of last year, however, imports of Argentine corn rose to 4,102,598 bushels, and those of Argentine beef to 6,006,886 pounds, while unofficial reports indicate even larger arrivals during January and February of the present year.

In general terms, Argentina takes about 15 per cent of its imports from the United States, compared with approximately 31 per cent from the United Kingdom and 17 per cent from Germany. Of its exports, it sends about 7½ per cent to the United States, a portion of the shipments being consigned direct to this country and a portion leaving Argentina "for orders," but eventually sold in our market. Consular advices from Argentina indicate that its total imports in 1913 were valued at \$406,805,200, and its total exports, \$466,581,888.

Argentina's present foreign commerce of \$873,000,000 a year is an earnest of what may before long be expected of a country possessing its wealth in the basic factors of economic progress. Its productivity rests upon an area of 1,139,000 square miles, or 729,000,000 acres, of which 253,000,000 are available for agriculture and grazing. The country also possesses certain minerals, including petroleum, gold, silver, copper, lead and coal. Small quantities of copper, copper ore and wolfram are being exported and production of petroleum and coal has begun. There are, however, no government statistics of mineral production.

While Argentina is five times as large as Germany, its population of 7,172,000 is but one-ninth, and its foreign trade only about one-fifth that of Germany.

## NOT SO MANY SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

Only Fifty Millions of This Class of Securities Offered Thus Far This Year, Much Smaller Amount Than Usual

### BONDS MORE FAVORED

NEW YORK—This year seems likely to be remembered as a period in which short-term notes were largely refunded into long-term obligations. Record of corporate financing so far shows that out of approximately \$380,000,000 of railroad, industrial and public utility securities actually sold or being offered to investors only about \$50,000,000 are in short-term notes, including equipment trusts. This is a smaller amount than sold during corresponding period in any of the past four years. If 1900 is excepted, the present year's note issues have so far been less than for the same period in any year since 1908.

New York Central has been the largest note issuer this year, with its sale of one-year securities in London during January. It expects, however, to get out of the note-issuing class in near future by sale of a large block of new refunding and improvement bonds to take up maturing notes. Southern railway and Minneapolis & St. Louis are the only other roads which have so far sold notes. Consolidated Gas is still using notes temporarily.

Disappointment has been expressed that Southern railway did not break away from use of short term securities, by sale of long term bonds. Southern railway's position, however, is different from that of most roads. The only open mortgage under which it could sell bonds for improvement work—its development and general mortgage—is limited to a 4 per cent interest rate. To sell bonds of that issue at present prices, over 25 per cent discounts would have to be assumed.

Southern has plans for creating a new refunding mortgage under which directors will have a certain amount of latitude in fixing interest rate. If this mortgage had been in shape, it is possible that 5 per cent bonds might have been sold instead of the \$10,000,000 notes.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 9)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Alton, Pa.—M. H. Newhall of A. Simon & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—J. P. Deltner of Wetbold & Co.; Essex.  
Corpus Christi, Tex.—L. Stork of Model Shoe Store; U. S.  
Houston, Tex.—B. Aronoff; U. S.  
San Diego—E. H. Crawford; Essex.  
New York—Fred Kock of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.  
New York—Joseph Weinstein of J. & J. Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Philadelphia—Edward Wright of De Beas Co.; U. S.  
Pittsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.  
Sacramento, Cal.—J. T. Kelly of Wine-Stock & Lumber; Essex.  
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.  
Sumter, S. C.—W. Buitman; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.  
St. Louis—Paul Hogan of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.  
St. Louis—J. T. Johnson of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.  
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The naval stores situation was again very firm at the close of the week and dealers were reluctant to place spirits of turpentine at less than 49½ cents per gallon. In one quarter of the market, however, concessions amounting to about ½ cent per gallon were named. The Savannah market was again reported firm and arrivals are light.

Rosins—The common to good strained varieties were again available on the basis of \$4.45 to \$4.55 and medium and pale grades were proportionately quoted. There were no further developments as regards the standardization of grades. The New York Commercial quotes:

Graded B \$4.45 to \$4.55, D \$4.45 to \$4.55, E \$4.45 to \$4.55, F \$4.45 to \$4.55, G \$4.47 to \$4.55, H \$4.50 to \$4.60, I \$4.60 to \$4.65, K \$4.65 to \$4.75, M \$5.50, N \$6.30, W \$6.55, WW \$7.

Tar and pitch—Both kiln burned and re-refined were again available at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per barrel with single quantities quoted at \$8. Pitch was in light jobbing demand on the basis of from \$3.60 f. o. b. to \$4.25.

SAVANNAH—Saturday's market: Spirits steady, no sales; receipts 36, exports 129, stocks 15,098. Rosin firm, sales 925; receipts 1371; exports 2120; stocks 118,042. Prices: WW 6.30; WG 5.90; N 5.70; M 4.75; K 4.15; I 3.95 to 4.02½; H 4; G 3.87½ to 3.95; F 3.87½ to 3.95; E, D and B 3.90.

BANK MAY REOPEN SOON

PITTSBURGH—From what is believed to be a reliable source, the information comes that definite announcement will be made in a few days that the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh will reopen for business in the near future, probably within a week or 10 days.

## AN ANALYSIS OF EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE

NEW YORK—Each month's returns on the export and import movements bring to light new developments under the new tariff. We are now operating in the sixth month under that scale of duties which went into effect Oct. 3. The seven months, from July 1 to Jan. 31, show that in spite of four full months of heavy imports there has been no reduction in excess in favor of exports. For seven months the excess was \$453,914,612, one of the largest yet shown. This balance is the result of a joint import and export movement of \$2,589,752,288.

Although the latter aggregate is not quite so large as that for seven months ending with January, 1913, the excess of exports is a gain of more than \$25,000,000 over the excess of a year ago and of nearly \$60,000,000 over that of two years ago.

Another feature of the import trade under the new tariff is an increase in the percentage of free goods brought in. During December 61 per cent of the imports came in free of duty. This proportion compares with 54.6 per cent for calendar year 1912. Below are comparisons by months under the new schedules, showing increase for the period by contrast with calendar year proportions of free imports:

	1913	1912	Inc.
October	61.4	57.4	4.0
November	61.7	58.6	3.1
December	61.9	58.4	3.5
Calendar year	55.3	54.6	0.7

A question which industrial interests are asking is whether this increase in free goods represents the enlargement of demand for raw materials or of manufactures ready for consumption. In some quarters it is held that business is preparing for expansion by laying in larger supplies of raw material. But the figures are not yet available to determine whether this is so or not. In December \$118,087,218 worth of free goods were imported, compared with \$90,651,367 in December, 1912.

A phase of the export trade which continues to attract attention is the sustained value of foodstuffs, including breadstuffs and meats. About \$200,000,000 worth of this class of products were exported during the first seven months of the fiscal year. Below are the figures for the principal exports in the seven months ended with January for the past four years:

	1914	1913	1912	1911
Meats and Cat. hogs	104,375,940	88,016,087	63,435,333	52,047,249
Breadstuffs dairy prod and sheep	125,047,249	98,016,281	62,749,490	47,576,217
Other	64,936,296	65,389,135	6,918,597	6,190,257

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Total deposits of \$527,129,285 are reported by 20 Chicago national banks as of March 4, a gain of \$61,421,398 over previous call.

Deutsche Bank's annual report says that numerous factors are visible in America which indicate a general improvement in business.

Subscription books to \$33,000,000 Chesapeake & Ohio five-year 5 per cent notes, which were underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and National City Bank, have been closed, entire issue having been subscribed for.

New Orleans special says that Aitchison is seeking an entrance into New Orleans, which it expects to get through close freight agreement with New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad, formerly a part of Frisco line.

Benjamin L. Winchell, director of traffic of Union Pacific, says that he believes that the last half of the year will be better than the first, and that revival of business will follow great crops that everything seems to indicate.

Second largest plant in world for manufacture of coke and coal by-products is to be constructed for Lehigh Coke Company at South Bethlehem, Pa., at approximate cost of \$4,000,000. It will supply fuel for blast furnaces and foundries of Bethlehem Steel Company.

Annual report of the New York state barge canal states that contracts to the amount of \$82,000,000 have been let and that work to the amount of \$63,000,000, or about 60 per cent of all the work on the canal, which is to cost a little over \$100,000,000, exclusive of real estate and terminals, has been completed.

Some of the largest New York banks, which refused to pay more than 2 per cent interest on city deposits, now have no city money. These include: Chase National, Guaranty Trust, First National, Fourth National, National Bank of Commerce and American Exchange National. Sixty-seven other city depositaries have agreed to pay 2½ per cent or 3 per cent.

Baltimore bankers and brokers have received offers of \$20 a share from a New York and Boston house for Merchants & Miners Transportation stock, now quoted around 40. Offer is interpreted as possibly a forerunner of segregation from the New Haven, which through New England Navigation Company owns half the stock.

Western Union has announced stock profit-sharing plan for employees, setting aside 2500 shares at 60 and 10,000 at 63. Employees have right to purchase stock to extent of half their salaries in even shares. Payments call for 25 per cent at outset and therefore monthly over 24 months. No stock certificates will be delivered until March 1, 1915, even if fully paid for.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL

TRENTON, N. J.—The American Gas Company of Camden has increased its capital from \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000.

## CHESAPEAKE'S POSITION AND DIVIDEND RATE

Company's Ability to Continue Four Per Cent Payments During Existence of Notes Is Problematical

### DEPENDS ON EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Indenture securing \$33,000,000 five-year 5 per cent notes of Chesapeake & Ohio, covering the provisions that require total payment of \$17,000,000 for capital expenditure during existence of the notes before dividends may be paid, states: "No dividends are to be paid or declared on the stock unless net income after April 1, 1914, shall be in excess of all matured instalments of said fund and of dividends paid for the fiscal year or years subsequent to said date."

In effect this means that the company will measure dividend surpluses by the fiscal year, not by each quarter, although it will pay the yearly sums for capital expenditures in quarterly instalments. It also means, for example, that in fiscal year June 30, 1915, when \$2,000,000 must be spent for capital purposes, the company could, if it wished, pay present 4 per cent dividend rate even if not earned. For sake of example, take the following: In fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, to pay the trustee \$2,000,000 for capital expenditures and pay 4 per cent dividend would mean earnings of about \$4,512,000. Suppose actual earnings were only \$4,000,000. The company, if directors deemed advisable, could pay the full 4 per cent, taking \$512,000 needed out of profit and loss.

The indenture also states that yearly sums to be paid trustee shall be used solely for capital expenditures, including payments on equipment trusts. This applies to equipment trusts now outstanding. These payments mature yearly as follows: June 30, 1914, \$1,629,392; June 30, 1915, \$1,344,392; June 30, 1916, \$1,085,392; June 30, 1917, \$825,000.

It is not necessary that the company pay entire yearly maturities out of funds from current income to be paid trustee. It may continue to pay them from capital account as heretofore, if it elects. Paying off equipment trusts is in effect putting money back into the property because the payments reduce capital obligations and interest charges.

Whether Chesapeake & Ohio can continue to pay 4 per cent dividends when indenture securing the notes becomes effective depends on earnings growth. A comparison of stock earnings for past five years, compared with those the company must earn through five-year life of the notes, to pay 4 per cent dividends and provide for capital expenditures, will illustrate its position:

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Actual earnings, %	6.39	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02
Necessary earnings, %	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.18
1909	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02
1910	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02
1911	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02
1912	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02
1913	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02	10.02

Only once in past five years has company earned over 7 per cent, but would have done so in 1913 but for spring floods. Officials expect earnings for current fiscal year will be close to 7 per cent, and with an even break of fortune surplus should equal 7.18 per cent necessary, or better, in year ending June 30, 1915.

As it stands, Chesapeake & Ohio's plant is capable of handling much more traffic. About 70 per cent is mine products, development of merchandise traffic would be of great benefit.

By sale of the \$33,000,000 5 per cent notes, to refund \$28,500,000 notes and provide new capital, \$350,000 yearly will be added to charges, but reduction in equipment trust certificates, if from funds on hand and not through sale of more notes, will offset in a measure the additional interest.

The property will be strengthened by expenditure of \$17,000,000 five years for capital purposes, and while the 4 per cent dividend may be jeopardized, the company should be in a stronger position in 1919. The hardest test will come in fiscal years 1917, 1918 and 1919, when 10.37 per cent must be earned each year.

## CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK—The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1913	1912	1911
Net income	\$2,002,278	\$402,638	\$402,638
Int on notes	738,627	738,627	738,627
Dividends	1,268,651	1,268,651	1,268,651
Surplus	\$20,999	\$20,999	\$20,999

General balance sheet as of Dec. 31: Cash \$333,500 against \$403,402 increase previous year total surplus \$1,856,976 against \$2,114,383 in 1912 and total assets and liabilities \$39,166,830 against \$32,066,084.

### RUMELY COMPANY

CHICAGO—It is stated here that 70 per cent of the M. Rumely Company notes are deposited under agreement for three-year extension and that 10 per cent more have tentatively assented.

### MILL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—A steel manufacturer estimates that the finishing mills of the country are operating on a basis of a little over 70 per cent of maximum capacity.

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF ROCK ISLAND ARE LARGE

Twelve Millions Wanted at Once and Twenty-Five Millions More in Next Five Years for Improvements in Addition to Maturing Obligation Needs

NEW YORK—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway needs \$12,000,000 cash immediately for present needs and \$25,000,000 for improvements the next five years, according to a letter to J. N. Wallace, chairman of bondholders' committee of the railroad company, by T. M. Schumacher, chairman of directors of the Rock Island. In addition, the railway company requires \$12,000,000 for maturing cash trusts in next five years, which brings total cash needs to \$49,000,000.

Controlling interests in El Paso & Southwestern Co., having acquired a large interest in Rock Island Company, assumed management of the railway last October, in charge of Mr. Schumacher. The letter says in part:

"During the past four months the new management has made a careful investigation of physical and financial conditions and has reached the following conclusions, figures being approximate:

"A very large sum—estimated at \$20,000,000—will be required by July 1 to meet bonds and cash trusts maturing, floating indebtedness, including \$1,500,000 due to the railroad company, and interest payments; to provide for improvements, maintenance of equipment and betterments, and to establish a normal working fund for Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., the operating company. It is estimated that cash on hand and net for the period will aggregate \$8,000,000, and the management is now applying for permission to make a short-term loan for \$7,500,000 against securities in the company's treasury. It is hoped and believed such a loan can be secured, but there will then remain \$4,500,000 to be provided between now and July 1, 1914.

"No provision is made for payment of dividend due May 1, 1914, on stock of the railway company held as collateral for 4 per cent bonds of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., due 2002, and in judgment of the management this dividend should not be paid.

"That the railway company may be operated to best advantage, expenditure of about \$25,000,000 will be required for betterments and improvements during next five years. This should put the road in better shape to compete successfully with its neighbors.

"Physical condition is not by any means what it should be to handle the business likely when general business of the country revives, as we hope and believe it will in the not distant future.

"The entire sum should be spread in equal instalments over five years. If further sums can be provided for radical revisions of grade and alignment, and for additional equipment, a large amount of capital could be judiciously expended, and we are confident that results would inure greatly to benefit of stockholders.

## REPORT SAYS FOOD SUPPLY KEEPS UP WITH POPULATION

WASHINGTON—The report of the committee on statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has just been made public, combats as erroneous the impression that the population of this country is increasing faster than the food supply. It shows that comparisons of the first and last years of a decade may lead to unwarranted conclusions. It shows that in the decade from 1899 to 1909, the population in the United States increased 21 per cent, while the yield of cereals in 1909 was the whole only 1.7 per cent greater than in 1899. The report points out that 1909 was a poor year for corn, while other cereal yields in 1909 showed increases as follows:

buckwheat 32 per cent, rye 15 per cent, edible beans 122 per cent, rice 142 per cent; but as corn was much the largest factor, it pulled down the whole statement of percentages so as to show only a small net increase. The report draws proper attention to the great development of sorghum grains throughout the West and Southwest, and then shows that if 1899 and 1912 are compared, corn, wheat, oats, and rye show greater percentages of increase than the increase of population.

The report then takes up the increasing acreage devoted to vegetables and to the growth of fruits and nuts, showing that, as all of these are human food, they are of vast importance in the study of the future of the nation's food supply. The report also shows by a diagram that the ratio existing between grain exported and the total crop has shown very little variation, and scarcely any decline between 1900 and 1913.

The report in conclusion makes a number of optimistic statements as to the improving methods applied to the cultivation of lands in the United States, and ends with the following words: "The steadily broadening work of the federal department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges throughout the country give assurance that we may expect a steady increase in production per acre in the coming years. If, therefore, we survey the field in sober thought rather than the Cassandra-like spirit of prophecy, the outlook seems to be for a greater variety, increasing abundance, and a more reasonable price of food for the people."

## NOTE ISSUES OF NEW HAVEN AND BOSTON & MAINE

NEW YORK—New Haven 6 per cent notes, due May 18, are quoted 97½ to 98 or about an 18 per cent income basis. There have been sales at below 98. This issue, \$45,000,000 in amount, was sold last November at 99½. No plan for refinancing of notes has yet been announced by the road but it is likely that the issue will be extended.

There is practically no market on Boston & Maine notes due June 1, of which there are now outstanding about \$27,000,000. These notes are offered at about 96 with little or no demand.

### ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION

PHILADELPHIA—February production of anthracite was 4,121,451 tons, compared with 5,674,169 in 1913, a decrease of 1,552,718. For the year to date, production was 9,297,183 tons against 12,010,588 last year, a decrease of 2,713,405.

"Total expected requirements for five years are: Present needs, \$12,000,000; betterments, \$25,000,000; maturing cash trusts, \$12,000,000.

"Against these requirements the company now has treasury bonds of \$15,000,000 and will receive in five years, at rate of \$3,500,000 a year, \$17,500,000 of 4 per cent refunding mortgage bonds.

"These securities should have a good market if credit of the company can be reestablished. The railway company holds \$7,500,000 debenture bonds of the railway company, due Sept. 1, 1917. This item is of uncertain present value. "During the past 12 years no money has been secured by sales of stock. Bonds in sum of \$118,000,000 have been issued since 1904, an increase per mile of bonded debt of \$13,000, or from \$23,000 to \$36,000 a mile.

"Total bonds for which the Illinois, or old company, is responsible, are \$266,042,000. Its stock is \$75,000,000. Equipment worth \$44,123,712 has been purchased since 1905, and there are outstanding cash trusts of \$21,245,000. There is no issue of stock of any of the companies which can be sold at or near its par value.

"The refunding mortgage prohibits further junior mortgage liens. The company is, therefore, limited, in borrowing, to use of bonds now in the treasury, which aggregate about \$15,000,000 par value, the annual addition of refunding mortgage bonds of \$3,500,000 till 1919, or the sale of debentures.

"Sale of treasury bonds, if a fair price can be obtained, which now seems improbable, will meet claims to July 1, 1914, but would leave the company without means for further financing after that time. Were it possible to issue further bonds on satisfactory terms, it would, in our opinion, be inadvisable, as we think the limit of safety for bond issues has already been reached until stock investment in the property is increased. It is, therefore, our judgment that a stock reorganization is imperative and is the only method by which the desired end can be attained.

"Unless some plan can be devised which has a good prospect of accomplishing these results, and is fair to all classes of security holders, including the 4 per cent bonds represented by our committee, the management that I represent will feel it inadvisable to continue in charge of the property.

"If expenditures indicated above are made and a fair plan of reorganization can be devised, which will provide necessary funds as needed, we have great confidence that the property will produce satisfactory results, and that in time substantial dividends can be resumed on a proper stock capital, and the interests of all be fully conserved."

## AMERICAN CITIES COMPANY REPORT

NEW



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## WORLD-TOURING BASEBALL MEN OFF FOR CAMPS

After Two Days' Strenuous Welcome in New York Ending With Great Banquet Players Leave for Spring Training

### BROOKLYN FEDERALS

NEW YORK—With the scattering of the world's touring baseball players to their various camps for the purpose of joining their team mates in spring practice, professional baseball will now settle down to preparing for the opening of the championship races which will begin in less than five weeks. All of the schedules for 1914 have been announced with the exception of that for the Federal league and this is to be given out March 28.

With one of the greatest baseball banquets ever held here the reception to the world's tourists came to an end Saturday evening. The welcome home started in early Friday morning and two strenuous days were contributed to baseball history.

There were seven players in the party sought by the Federal league and representatives of the Federal, National and American leagues were kept busy securing the players desired. Only two of the seven decided to cast their lot with the new league. These players were Doolan, shortstop of the Philadelphia Nationals, and Evans, outfielder of the St. Louis Nationals. Both of these men are good players and were sought after by their last years clubs. Doolan goes to the Baltimore Federals while Evans goes to Brooklyn.

The American and National league magnates were more than pleased at signing five of the seven men wanted by the Federals. Speaker of Boston and Crawford of Detroit were the men most wanted and it cost their clubs considerable money in keeping them. Pitcher Leverage of the St. Louis Americans also secured good money for staying with his team and the same is true of Lee Magee, outfielder, and Wingo, catcher, of the St. Louis Nationals.

That the Brooklyn Federals are going to be represented by a fairly strong team this year became evident Saturday when the list of players who have been assigned to that team was announced. The squad numbered 25 players and the list of regulars is made up for the most part of players who were in Class AA leagues last season, with three men who went through last season in the National league. The squad will leave next Thursday for Columbia, S. C., for training and will not be seen in Brooklyn until May 10.

Every player on the list of regulars, which includes five pitchers and one player for each other position, has seen service in the major leagues. Although not impressive when classed with some of the faster and younger teams of the major leagues, the new Brooklyn team would have little trouble holding its own in any Class AA league, which is next in rank to the majors. As a whole the aggregation is a bit stronger than was expected by the followers of the game. The list follows:

Pitchers, Thomas Seaton, from Philadelphia Nationals; J. A. Maxwell, Toronto; R. Somers, Chattanooga; W. H. Chappelle, Chattanooga, and E. Lafitte, Providence; catcher, F. Owens, Minneapolis; first base, Myers, Boston Nationals; second base, J. Delehanty, Minneapolis; shortstop, E. Gagner, Newark; third base, W. Bradley, Toronto; leftfield, A. Hoffman, Nashville; centerfield, A. Shaw, Dayton; rightfield, Westerville, St. Joseph; Evans, outfielder, St. Louis Nationals.

The following young players with and without former major or minor league connection: G. Anderson, H. Junt, formerly with the Chicago Nationals; D. Marion, H. Watkins, F. Mackert, F. Chouinard of the Chicago Americans; F. Thompson, C. Flynn, J. Cuthbert, M. Watson of the Milwaukee team in the American Association, M. Morrissey and John Scott.

## CONSIDER NEW BIDS TO CONTROL CHICAGO CLUB

CHICAGO—New bids are now being considered for the control of the Chicago National League Club. John R. Thompson, a restaurant man, telegraphed an offer to Mr. Taft at New York Saturday and L. J. Behan, who represented another syndicate whose previous proposals were not acceptable, made a new offer.

Mr. Thompson said his offer had no strings attached to it. "We will pay a reasonable price and we will make no unreasonable demands as to the reserve rule or anything else," he said. The first Behan syndicate imposed conditions regarding the reserve rule and other things that made Mr. Taft decline its bid.

Associated with Mr. Thompson is Charles A. McCulloch, who was one of a trio which bid for the Cubs when the first rumors that there was to be a change in ownership became current.

With the offer made by J. T. Connerly, three bids by Chicagoans are now up for the consideration of Mr. Taft and President J. K. Tener of the National league, it is understood.

## OXFORD OARSMEN TAKING PART IN FAMOUS TORPID RACES



(Copyright by Topical)  
Jesus College boat bumping Lincoln

(Special to the Monitor)  
OXFORD, Eng.—The Torpids began at Oxford recently, the number of crews to compete being 31. Last year the number was 33 and in the previous year there was the record number of 38. In the three divisions there were 11 bumps, four each in the third and second divisions, and three in the first division. Meriton kept their place at the top of the third division.

## HARVARD CREWS TO GO ON RIVER THIS AFTERNOON

Coach J. S. Wray of the Harvard varsity and freshman oarsmen expects to get his first two university crews out on the Charles river this afternoon for their first outdoor practice of the year. The rest of the candidates will be sent out as soon as the floats can be put in position.

Announcement has just been made regarding the training trip to Annapolis which the first and second university crews will take during the spring vacation. The men will leave Cambridge April 19 or 20, and will be the guests of the United States naval academy while at Annapolis. They will live in the navy dormitories, and eat at the regular training table.

A race between the university and navy crews is scheduled for April 25. It will be rowed on the Severn river, the course being the regular Henley distance of 15-16 miles. The squad will probably return immediately after the race.

The only university crew of recent years which has made any spring training trip was that of 1908, which also journeyed to Annapolis. The other crews have spent the spring recess in Cambridge. The order of the varsity crews which are scheduled to take the river today follows:

First university—Stroke, Chandler; 2, Schall; 3, H. S. Milderford; 4, J. W. Milderford; 5, Hardwood; 6, Reynolds; 7, Gardiner; bow, Murray.

Second university—Stroke, Lund; 2, Soucy; 3, Parson; 4, Curtis; 5, Morgan; 6, Lyman; 7, Talcott; bow, Herrick.

## THREE PLAYERS JOIN STALLINGS AT MACON CAMP

MACON, Ga.—Reinforced by the addition of Captain Sweeney, Pitcher Perdue and Catcher Whaling Manager Stallings expects to put his candidates for the Boston National league baseball team through two strenuous practice sessions this afternoon, ending the work with a five-inning game between members of the squad.

All of the players under contract are now with Manager Stallings and he expects to make fast progress. Sweeney, Perdue and Whaling were the last to arrive, coming in yesterday afternoon from Hot Springs, Ark., where they have been doing some preliminary work. All are in championship form and ready to start work.

Manager Stallings plans to start the season with Captain Sweeney on first base. Sweeney has had considerable experience at this position and should give a good account of himself. With Evers on second, Maranville at short and Deal at third the infield this year should be much stronger than that of 1913.

## RED SOX SQUAD LACKING FIVE

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—With all but five of his squad here, Manager W. F. Carrigan of the Boston Americans plans to put the ball players through a long practice session today starting about 11 o'clock. The five players who have not yet reported are Speaker, Hooper, Wood, Yerkes and Bedient. All but Wood and Speaker are expected before the end of the week as Speaker will probably go to his home before reporting permanently.

Seven new arrivals came in yesterday. They were: Gardner, Janvrin, Scott, Foster, Cooney, Judge and Wilson.

## SOCCKER ENTRIES TO BE HELD OPEN UNTIL MARCH 20

At a meeting of the executive committee of the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire Football Association yesterday, it was decided to hold the entries open for the state cup until March 20, and the committee will meet two days later to make the drawings. Up to the present time, 17 clubs have entered, as follows: St. George, General Electric, Lynn Hibs, Boston Americans, Swedish Americans, Lynn Fosse, Trimo, Charlestown, all of the Boston and District league, and Lawrence, Andover United, Clan McPherson, Amoskeag Textile Club, South Lawrence, Beverly, Bunting, from the Lawrence, Lowell and District league.

The association has granted the application of Worcester, Irish-American A. A. of Boston and the Fore River Club for affiliation, but has refused the application of the Farr Alpaca Club of Holyoke, which is not affiliated with the state association, and therefore not eligible to compete. Worcester and the Irish-American A. A. entered the competition when their applications were accepted. It was decided to have the games played as formerly, on the grounds of the first team drawn from the list, and not according to Treasurer William's proposal that the cup be played in sections. The committee also refused an application from the Manchester Light Blues to play a non-affiliated club.

President Houghton will go to Springfield in an effort to get the Springfield league of six clubs to become affiliated with the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Football Association. Plans will also be made for an inter-league game between the Boston and District league and the Lowell-Lawrence and District league to be played April 19.

## TWO NEW CLUBS ARE ADMITTED TO CRICKET LEAGUE

No further communication has been received from the manager of the Australian cricket team which is arranging a match with a team from the State Cricket League here next summer, according to a report by the secretary of the organization at a meeting of the delegates from the various clubs of the league yesterday, at which President J. F. Dixon presided.

The league also admitted two new teams at the meeting, the Lawrence Cricket Club eleven and the Beverly Blues, which brings the number of teams in the league up to 12, and a new schedule will be drawn up so that each team will have 18 games.

Franklin field will not be really in good condition for cricket until next year, and it was decided that if the four teams that play their home games on the field cannot produce a good wicket, they will play all their scheduled games on the grounds of their opponents.

## UFFENHEIMER TO MEET J. MEYER

NEW YORK—Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, the holder of the national class A amateur billiard championship, and W. E. Uffenheimer of Philadelphia will be the opponents in the opening game for the class A title tonight at the home of the Amateur Billiard Club. In addition to Mayer and Uffenheimer there also is entered the former holder of the title, Charles Heddon, of Dowagiac, Mich., E. L. Milburn of Memphis, Tenn., and J. F. Poggenberg of the Liederkranz Club, the American international champion.

## MAGEE NAMED AS CAPTAIN

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Sherwood Magee, the mainstay of the Philadelphia Nationals outfield since he came down from Carlisle in 1904, has been appointed captain of the team by Manager Doolin to succeed Doolan.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Dartmouth College basketball team defeated Wesleyan Saturday 23 points to 19.

The Pilgrim Athletic Association defeated the Montreal A. A. at hockey Saturday 4 goals to 1.

The Brown University gymnasium team defeated the Harvard varsity in a dual meet Saturday 32 points to 22.

The Princeton varsity wrestling team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in a dual meet Saturday 17 bouts to 14.

Annapolis Academy defeated Columbia and Rutgers in a triangular gymnastic meet Saturday scoring 37½ points to 13½ for Columbia and 3 for Rutgers.

The Boston Athletic Association Gym Club defeated the New York A. C. team in the first of their inter-city series Saturday by 48 birds. The B. A. A. team scored 1871.

P. W. Whittemore of the Country Club won the chief trophy in the tenth annual spring golf tournament at Pinehurst, Saturday, defeating I. S. Robeson of Oak Hill in the final 4 and 3.

Artemus Holmes and F. C. Inman won the winter lawn tennis doubles championship of Florida Saturday defeating T. R. Pell and A. S. Dabney, Jr., in the final round 8-6; 6-4; 6-2.

W. F. Hoppe, champion professional 18.2 ballline billiard player of the world won the all-star tournament at Chicago Saturday with four straight victories. He made a world's record average of 135½.

The Columbia varsity basketball team defeated Yale in the second of their intercollegiate matches Saturday 23 to 15. This was Columbia's last championship game and assures it of at least a tie for first place with Cornell.

The Cornell varsity wrestling team defeated Lehigh University Saturday in a dual meet 17 bouts to 13. Captain Boak of Cornell won all his bouts. He has yet to be defeated in three years of intercollegiate competition.

Huntington school won the first annual private school indoor track and field meet of Boston Saturday at Y. M. C. A. gymnasium with 22½ points. Volkmann school was second with 19 and Powder Point third with 9.

Dartmouth held its first annual handicap track meet at Hanover, N. H., Saturday, and 125 athletes took part. The feature of the meet was the running of E. L. Riley of Lawrence when he defeated F. K. Marceau, in the 600-yard run.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team played the first half of its game with the Montreal A. A. at the Boston Arena Saturday and the score at that time was 2 goals each. Coach Winsor of the Boston team withdrew his seven from the game.

Amherst College defeated Brown and Williams Saturday in their championship triangular swimming meet with 38 points. Brown was second with 28 and Williams third with 5. Nelligan of Amherst won three firsts and swam on the winning relay team.

## M'GRAW LEAVES FOR MARLIN, TEX.

NEW YORK—A party of six members of the New York National league team, headed by Manager John J. McGraw, left yesterday for Marlin, Tex., to join the main body of Giants in the training camp there.

Besides McGraw, four other members of the squad were returning world tourists—L. Doyle, Fred Merkle, James Thorpe and M. Donlin. The other was R. I. Cotter, a catcher whom McGraw is planning to try out at Marlin.

## YALE STUDENTS PLEASED WITH CREW SHOWING

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University undergraduates are today much pleased over the showing made by the varsity rowing squad in its first workout in real shells in the harbor Saturday, and at the conclusion of the practice the coaches said they were well satisfied with the development shown by the men so far.

Coach Guy Nickalls was in charge of the practice, and with him was Dean Acheson, recently appointed assistant varsity coach. Two eights and three pair-oared shells were sent out on the water. The first varsity boat rowed: Stroke, Cushman; No. 7, Rogers; No. 6, Fitzpatrick; No. 5, Sturtevant; No. 4, Myer; No. 3, Capt. Demerco; No. 2, Titus; bow, Crocker; coxswain, Moore.

Few long stretches were permitted any of the boats, chief attention being given to drill in the stroke lock, the locked position of legs on the drive of the stroke, and in getting the hands away from the body quickly on the recovery. Special emphasis was laid on the unity of drive. The oarsmen were timed in their stroke.

American center rigger shells with swivel locks and new American oars were used. The varsity crew, as seated, averages 172 pounds, nearly 10 pounds to a man heavier than last year's crew. The increased weight, the coaches said, added much to the drive in the stroke.

## SEVERAL CLUBS WANT DAVIS MEET

NEW YORK—Indications point to a lively struggle for the Davis cup matches. At the recent meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association the West Side Lawn Tennis Club made a formal request for the challenge round to be played on the club's new grounds at Forest Hills. The Longwood Cricket Club is anxious to secure the event, and a movement is under way to secure the attraction for the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. The latter club will have strong support, while the West Side has the prestige of conducting one very successful international tournament.

In order to be ready for the championship round, the turf courts of the West Side Club were laid last fall, and will be in good shape by August. It is possible that other cities will bid for this important tournament. It is generally understood that the international cup committee will arrange to play the preliminary matches, should the challenging nations agree to play in this country, in different cities, but the impression is that the challenge round will be played in New York.

## ST. LOUIS CLUB OF THE FEDERALS GIVES OUT NAMES

ST. LOUIS—The roster of the St. Louis Federals has been announced with the teams they played with last year as follows:

Catchers—M. Simon, Pittsburgh Nationals; Grover Hartley, New York Nationals; Harry Chapman, Atlanta.

Pitchers—R. Groom, Washington Americans; Edgar Willett, Detroit Americans; Otis Crandall, New York Giants; Miner Brown, Cincinnati Nationals; W. M. Morgan, Salt Lake; Harry Keupper, St. Louis Federals; E. Bushman, Highland, Ill.; J. Herbert, Cincinnati; C. W. Williams, St. Louis; W. Joney, St. Louis.

First base—Hugh Miller, Philadelphia Nationals and Montreal Internationals. Second base—A. Boucher, Jersey City, Internationals.

Third base—J. J. Mathes, Utica, New York State league. Shortstop—A. Bridwell, Chicago Cubs. Outfielders—Ward Miller, Chicago Cubs; D. Drake, Kansas City, American Association; Fred Kommers, Pittsburgh Nationals and E. Tobin, St. Louis.

## FOURTH ROUND OF ASSOCIATION CUP CONTEST PLAYED

Four Games for English Football Trophy — Liverpool Defeats Queens Park Rangers, 2 to 1

LONDON—Four games were played Saturday in the fourth round of the association football cup competition. In these games only four goals were scored. Liverpool defeating Queens Park Rangers 2 goals to 1 and Aston Villa beating Sheffield Wednesday, 1 goal to 0. No goals were scored in the drawn games, Sunderland versus Burnley and Manchester City versus Sheffield United. The defeat of Queens Park Rangers removes the last London and South England team from the competition.

In the first league matches Middlesbrough defeated Chelsea 2 goals to 1 and Tottenham Hotspur defeated Preston 1 goal to 0, while Everton and the Bolton Wanderers defeated Bradford City and West Bromwich Albion, respectively, by 1 goal to 0.

In the second league Notts County improved their prospects of securing the championship by defeating Fulham 2 goals to 1, but Woolwich Arsenal could only draw with Notts Forest, which is the last team on the table. Hull City, although third on the table, are now in a relatively stronger position than Woolwich Arsenal, who occupy second place.

Swindon town, by defeating Gillingham 5 goals to 1, have won a 2-point lead in the Southern league as Crystal Palace, the second team on the table, drew a nonscoring match with Plymouth Argyle, last year's champions.

In the annual rugby match, Army versus Navy, at which King George and Prince Albert were present, the former team won by 4 goals and 2 tries to 1 goal and 3 tries, or 26 points to 14. In the previous seven contests between these teams the Navy had won six and the Army one.

## PENFIELD AND EMMONS NAMED TO COACH TEAMS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton undergraduates are today awaiting the confirmation of W. G. Penfield '13 and Thornton Emmons '14 as coaches of the varsity and freshman football teams for 1914. It is unofficially announced that these two former Princeton varsity players have been picked for the positions and there appears to be no question as to the athletic board of control confirming them for the places.

Penfield, who has been selected as varsity coach, was a former tackle and is now studying at Oxford as an American Rhodes scholar. Last year he was engaged to coach the freshman team and was highly successful. He has made arrangements whereby he can obtain a leave of absence for the first term and receive credit for work done here next fall. This arrangement will enable him to coach the team and leave for England to attend the second term.

His selection is a direct result of the universal criticism of the two-coach policy which Princeton used in 1913. Together with the election of a new staff of advisory graduate coaches and the adoption of one responsible head coach, it is felt that next season the long desired change will take place with improvement in the method of coaching.

During the past two seasons there has been a strong feeling that Princeton has not made the most of its material, the blame for this has been laid on the coaching system and policy, and Princeton men are pleased to learn that new tactics are to be adopted next season.

Emmons, who will take charge of the freshman team next fall, was a member of his freshman team and for three years on the varsity squad, obtaining his letter as a quarterback.

## MICHIGAN RIFLE TEAM MAKES NEW COLLEGE RECORD

WASHINGTON—A new college record, and what is regarded as virtually a world's record for rifle shooting in the class, was made by the Michigan Agricultural College with a score of 994 out of a possible 1000 in the ninth week's match for the intercollegiate championship of the United States. The previous record was 988.

The Michigan boys continue in the lead in class A. A member of the team, M. R. Freeman, made a score of 200, the individual record. Washington State College leads class B, and in class C the University of Illinois is at the top with nine straight victories.

Class A—Michigan Aggies 994; Harvard 917; Massachusetts A. C. 976; California 924; Iowa State 958; Minnesota 956; West Virginia 961; North Georgia Aggies 938; Norwich 935; Purdue 926; Princeton 942; Massachusetts Tech 918; Class B—Cornell 960; Maine 883; Washington State 981; Dartmouth 903; Wisconsin 947; Oklahoma Aggies 946; United States Naval Academy 942; Vermont 902; Lehigh 907; Kansas 940.

Class C—Illinois 955; Pennsylvania State 950; Worcester Polytechnic 940; Notre Dame 931; Pennsylvania 931; Arizona 887; Kansas State 899; Missouri 908; Oregon A. C. 867; Louisiana State 876.

## CHICAGO FEDERALS OFF

CHICAGO—Joseph B. Tinker, manager, and 20 ball players have departed for Shreveport, La., to start the training season for the Chicago Federal league team.

## FIELDERS FOR HARVARD NINE REPORT TODAY

One Outfield and One Infield Position All That Are Without One of Last Year's Veterans Available for Crimson Team

### TWO GOOD PITCHERS

With the candidates for the infield and outfield positions on the Harvard varsity baseball team reporting to Coach Sexton and Captain Wingate at the baseball cage this afternoon for the first time this year active practice for the Crimson candidates will start in earnest.

Candidates for the battery positions have been working out for about a month and Coach Sexton has a very good line on the men who will be available for these two positions this spring. Most of the candidates for the other positions have been under Sexton for a year and he has a pretty good idea of their abilities so that they should develop fast.

Coach Sexton has two pitchers who should do well this year. In R. B. Frye he has a left-hander who promises to be in better form than last year. H. L. Nash, the freshman captain last year, has been trying his hand at pitching and has been showing up well. Last year he played first base, but he is expected to develop into a splendid varsity pitcher. Whitney and Cunningham, last year's freshman pitchers, are also showing up well.

S. P. Clark, last year's second baseman, is the most likely candidate for catcher, with Osborne and Waterman as substitutes. Should either of these men show marked improvement, Clark will probably go back to his old place at second.

Russell Ayres, one of the best college first basemen of 1913, is practically sure of his position again. Should Clark do the catching, M. B. Phillips will undoubtedly play second, where he substituted in 1913. D. J. P. Wingate, captain this year and last, will again be at shortstop and he will cover this position well.

Third base will have a new man. Who it will be is very uncertain. In E. W. Mahan, the brilliant halfback on the varsity eleven, may play that position. He is a good fielder, is very fast on the bases and a good batter. He has been doing some pitching and showed up well, but unless he is badly needed in the box, he will probably be found at third. Mahan seems to be the only man in line for the place at the present time.

Two veteran outfielders are expected to report today in H. R. Hardwick and R. T. Gannett. Both are expected to hold their 1913 positions as they played well and are good batters especially in the pinches. It was Hardwick's long hit in the Yale game at Cambridge that won for the Crimson. Milholland is a veteran who will try for the vacant outfield position and Coolidge and C. S. Clarke are two other promising men for the place.

H. R. Hitchcock, the best of the veteran pitchers, is not yet eligible for the squad but hopes to pass off his scholarship conditions at the hour examinations in April. Should he succeed, it would be a great help to the team.

## WARREN IS STILL LEADING CLUB

WASHINGTON—The eleventh week of the interclub rifle shoot finds Warren still undefeated in Class A with the District of Columbia and Cleveland tied for second place. Warren was high for the week, making 997 out of a possible 1000, within one point of the record. In Class B, Kings Mills holds the lead with Stillwater, Minn., and Boston as runners-up. The scores:

Class A—Warren, Pa., 997; Birmingham, Ala., 965; District of Columbia, 989; Bucyrus, O., 987; Bridgewater, Conn., 995; Dickinson, N. D., 991; Cleveland, 986; Tacoma, Wash., 991; Adrian, Mich., 979; Milwaukee, Wis., 933; Youngstown, O., 988; Milwaukee Old Guard, 969; St. Paul, Minn., 933; Manchester, N. H., 976.

Class B—Kings Mills, O., 987; San Francisco, 855; Stillwater, Minn., 983; Helena, Mont., 987; Boston, 968; Bedford, O., 948; Hopkins, Minn., 933; Rochester, N. Y., 944; Madison, Wis., 933; Minneapolis, Minn., 939; Walden, Conn., 979; Marion, O., 976; Louisville, Ky., 933; New Orleans, La., 940.

## CONTRACTS AND RELEASES GIVEN

NEW YORK—President John K. Tener of the National League of Baseball Clubs has announced that the following contracts and releases have been approved and promulgated:

Contracts—With Boston, Arthur Duhaime; with New York, Christopher Matheson, 1914, 1915, 1916, Charles M. Tesreau, 1914, 1915, 1916, M. J. Donlin and William Herring; with Pittsburgh, John H. Wagner.

Releases—By Brooklyn to Newark (J. L. E. J. Gueguet); by New York, unconditional, Jesse Spencer.

## How Delicious!

Those hot Entire Wheat Muffins for breakfast made of FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. Send for Free Cook Book, including prize recipe for making Raisin Bread. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 121 State St., Boston.

## Newton Co-operative Bank

NEW SHARES DURING MARCH 5% Interest Information of J. W. French, President, 73 Tremont St., Room 650, or at Bank at New tonville.



# THE HOME FORUM

## From Heart to Heart

We hear from many quarters that a new spirit of evangelizing is awake in the hearts of our church members, and we thank God for it. It is a good day when the churches remember that they have something worth sharing with others and are the appointed heralds of good news. The time is ripe, the opportunity is great. . . . As we draw near to God in private and in common prayer the sense of His presence should remind us of His desire for the home-coming of His children. The good news is in our hearts. The love of man, which Christ put side by side with love to God, asks opportunity. From heart to heart the message runs; and heart by heart the kingdom of Christlike love and brotherhood must grow.—Congregationalist.

## DEER FARMING FOR AMERICANS

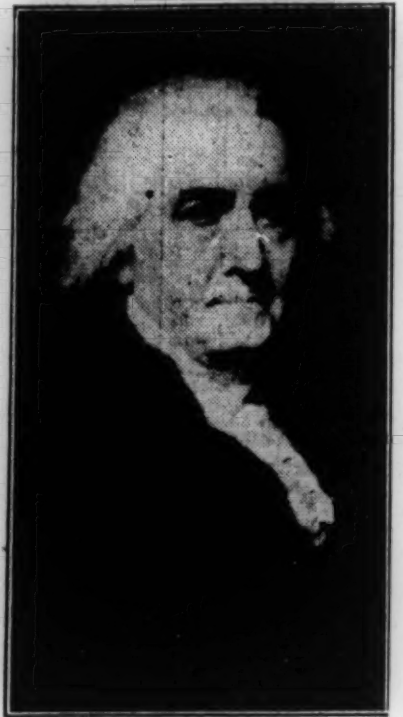
SOMETIMES it does seem as if there were nothing new under the sun; and then suddenly one runs on a new form of some old enterprise of humanity which is full of new and picturesque possibilities. Such for example are the deer farms which are being established in America. Of course reindeer domesticated must mean farms where they are raised like other cattle; but a whole farm given just to raising the wood deer, and gracious and beautiful creatures of the wild, the very aristocrats of the fauna in any land, seems almost as new to the United States as the ostrich farms were in their first years.

A writer in the Independent refers to these deer farms in an article where he asks better framing of the game laws. At present even deer raised by private industry on farms fall under the strict rule and, in some states a man may not eat the venison he has raised on his own land. It is hoped that

## James Byres' Portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn

SIR HENRY RAEBURN, speaking of his two years' residence in Rome, always said that he owed to his friend, Mr. Byres, the only advantage he had gained from his studies in that capital. Byres had spent 40 years in Italy collecting and lecturing on antiquities. He cautioned the young artist "never to copy any object from memory, but from the principal figure to the minutest accessory, to have it placed before him." This rule Raeburn often quoted and strictly followed. He greatly esteemed Mr. Byres and painted him because he loved him and wished to have his portrait above the dining-room mantelpiece in his home in Edinburgh. This work reaches the very highest expression of Raeburn's art. In 1910 the picture was

sold for 1000 guineas. It had been bought from the artist's family in 1873 for £200, the highest price which had been given, at that date, for a male portrait by Raeburn.



(Reproduced by permission of Drummond Shiels, photographer)

### Wise Desires

Of Truth, of Grandeur, Beauty, Love and Hope—  
And melancholy Fear subdued by Faith;  
Of blessed consolations in distress;  
Of moral strength, and intellectual Power;  
Of joy in widest commonality spread;  
Of that Intelligence which governs all;  
I sing:—"It audience let me find" . . .  
may my life  
Express the image of a better time.  
More wise desires, and simpler manners.  
—William Wordsworth.

### Duty Plain

You know your duty. No man ever looked for it and did not find it.  
—Phillips Brooks.

### Furnish the World with an Example of Faithful Dealing

In truth the men who have done most for the world have taken very little heed of influence. They have sought light and left their influence to fare as it might list. . . . Every one may help to keep the standard of intellectual honesty at a lofty pitch, and what better service can a man render than to furnish the world with an example of faithful dealing with his own conscience and that of his fellows? This is the one talent that is placed in the hands of the obscurest of us all. And what is this smile of the world, to win which we are bidden to sacrifice our moral manhood. . . . Ponder the share which selfishness and love of ease have in the vitality and maintenance of the opinions that we are forbidden to dispute. . . . In the light of these things, a man should surely dare to live. . . . with little heed of the common speech upon him or his life, only caring that his days may be full of reality, and his conversation of truth-speaking and wholeness. . . . Our plea is not for a life of perverse disputings or busy proselytizing, but only that we should learn to look at one another with clear and steadfast eye, and march forward along the paths we choose with firm step and erect front.—John Morley.

## New Version of Cairn Where Thoreau's Cabin Stood

HOW did the cairn in Walden woods that marks the site of Thoreau's hermit cabin originate? Several have been spoken of as being the first to cast a kindly stone, but an editorial in the "Guide to Nature" now brings forward the name of Mrs. Mary Newbury Adams, wife of Abner Adams, a former chief justice of Iowa.

Dr. Bigelow says that when lecturing on Thoreau before the Mackenzie School for Boys at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., some years ago, he used lantern slides made from photographs of the cairn which he had taken while on a visit to Concord, and that after the lecture a lady in the audience told him that her mother, Mrs. Adams, started the novel memorial. Later this lady, Mrs. Goan, wrote:

"You asked me for a letter telling you about the beginning of the cairn at Walden pond. This is as I remember it as Mr. Alcott told me about it afterwards when he took me to Walden to add my stone, and as I recall it from one of mother's lively letters.

"She was visiting the Emersons. Both Mr. Emerson and Mr. Alcott had spent many a winter evening at our fireside in our far away western home discussing philosophy and poetry with my father and mother.

"On this day Mr. Alcott called at the Emersons' for mother to take a walk in Walden woods. . . . She was of course delighted to go and when they

## Town Planner's Aims

Town planning, let it be understood, is not a movement to make towns beautiful in a superficial sense. Its purposes are fundamental. It aims consciously to provide those facilities that are for the common good, that concern everybody; it seeks to save waste, the almost incalculable waste due to unskilful and planless procedure, for by doing of things at the right time and in the right way comprehensive city planning saves far more than its cost. It endeavors also to establish the individuality of a city—to catch its peculiar spirit, to preserve its distinctive flavor, to accent its particular physical situation.—John Nolen.

### First Sign of Genius

Feeling is the first sign of genius; to feeling in men of great genius we are indebted for the beginnings of the achievements that have made their names illustrious.—Atlantic Monthly.

## PLATO'S PEOPLE OF ATLANTIS

PLATO in describing Atlantis, the huge island supposed to have been submerged, where the Azores now exist, throws a very interesting light on the supposed change of character which preceded the event. "For many generations . . . they (the people) were obedient to the laws, and well affectioned . . . for they possessed true and in every way great spirits, practising gentleness and wisdom in the various chances of life, and in their intercourse with one another. They despised everything but virtue, not caring for their present state of life, and thinking lightly on the possession of gold and other property, which seemed only a burden to them; neither were they intoxicated by luxury; nor did wealth deprive them of their self-control; but they were sober, and saw clearly that all these goods are increased by virtuous friendship with one another, and that by excessive zeal for them, and honor of them, the good of these is lost, and friendship perishes with them. By such reflections and by continuance in them of a divine nature, all that which we have described waxed and increased in them; but when this . . . began to fade away in them . . .

and human nature got the upper hand, then, they being unable to bear their fortune, became unseemly, and to him who had an eye to see, they began to appear base, and had lost the fairest of their precious gifts, but to those who had no eye to see true happiness, they still appeared glorious and blessed at the very time when they were filled with unrighteous avarice and power." As Plato lived B. C. 400 and is describing what were considered by the Egyptian priests of his time to be historic events, even then hoary with age, one sees how curiously "history repeats itself" in various centuries and how the story of the flood is accounted for in different nations and religions.

## EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE relations of employer and employee naturally afford ample opportunity for the exercise of the gentle graces of thought and character. An employee's duty to his employer does not consist merely in giving so much labor for a weekly or monthly wage. Nor is an employer's duty to his employee summed up in the payment of dollars and cents for the service of another. Each owes to the other brotherly love, consideration and respect. The discords which sometimes (according to human sense) attend the intercourse between employer and employee arise from an imperfect concept of God and man, of man's relation to God, and of man's relation to man. The remedy, therefore, lies in gaining a right concept of God and man. Christian Science gives this right concept and so affords a beautifully simple and practical solution to the vexed problem of capital and labor. Let us consider the fundamental facts

of being as revealed in Christian Science, for thus we find the key to the situation. Most thinking people acknowledge that the universe, including man, is created and governed by an all-wise, all-seeing and all-powerful Supreme Being. This Supreme Being is commonly called God. To aid mortals in gaining a correct idea of God and to give to the upward tending human thought a more satisfying concept of Deity Christian Science gives as synonymous the terms, "Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 465). This Supreme Being who made all owns all. Thus man belongs to God, and his only possible activity is to manifest God—Life, Truth, and Love. Notwithstanding every erroneous belief to the contrary God is governing everything in His own universe. Divine Love is overruling mortal selfishness and holding society together in spite of contrary beliefs in erring human thought.

Man can never be more nor less than the perfect image and likeness of his Maker: hence the force of Paul's injunction that no man should "think of himself more highly than he ought to think." The recognition of the truth that all men are equal in God's sight improves the relationship between employer and employee, establishing the practice of the Golden Rule. It gives to the employer consideration, justice and generosity. It encourages in the employee fidelity, unselfishness, honesty and efficiency.

Whatever the human condition may seem to be the spiritual fact remains that all that man can really do is to work for God, that is, for divine Principle. An employee who works only for the money he receives is not likely to be worth much more. Unselfish, uncal-

culating, conscientious work renders the service of an employee well-nigh priceless. His value cannot be stated in dollars and cents, because it is love (the reflection of divine Love) that animates his efforts. Of such it can never be truly said, "The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling."

Demand and supply are wisely governed by God, infinite divine Love. One individual needs assistance and is willing to remunerate for the service obtained. Another is able to give this assistance and rightly expects proper remuneration. Divine Love is meeting the employer's need by providing a suitable assistant. Divine Love is meeting the employee's need by giving suitable work and remuneration. Together employer and employee may be the means divine Love is employing to meet the human needs of many others.

Christ Jesus has been rightly called "the Master." Nevertheless he declared that his mission was one of service. "Whether is greater," he asked, "he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth." The Master knew that in serving mankind he was working solely for God. Mrs. Eddy writes of him, "From early boyhood he was about his Father's business." His pursuits lay far apart from theirs [that is, from the pursuits of his persecutors]. His master was Spirit; their master was matter. He served God; they served mammon" (Science and Health, p. 52). It was this consecration to God (Spirit) which enabled Jesus to perform his mighty works. He was the Wayshower for all men, showing them how to live and love and work. It does not matter whether one's business is digging trenches, selling goods, managing a large industrial concern, or healing the sick and sinning through Christian Science. Whatever the service, if legitimate, it can and should be rendered in the Christ-spirit, "as to the Lord, and not to men."

God is the only employer and all men are God's employees. This truth levels social inequalities, removes mortal misconceptions, and so enables us to glimpse the actual spiritual facts of being. As employer and employee come to see more clearly that each is serving God in his own sphere and according to his own ability, thus contributing to the universal good, these relationships will manifest justice and righteousness and so result in unbroken harmony. Thus it will be proved that God's Kingdom is come and His will is done "in earth, as it is in heaven."

## DISRAELI'S RED LION SPEECH

DISRAELI arrived in England on the day that Parliament was prorogued after the rejection of the second reform bill by the Lords. A fortnight later, Mr. Disraeli tells us in his life of Disraeli, during the riotous weeks that followed, he writes to Austen somewhat in the old dry spirit, "I take the gloomiest view of affairs, but we will not lose our property without a struggle." "In the event of a new election I offer myself for High Wycombe." No new election, however, came at present, and he spent the greater part of the winter at Bradenham "working like a tiger." On June 7 of the same year, 1832, the reform bill passed, and a few days later Disraeli posted down to begin his canvass of High

Wycombe, a typical close borough of the time before the reform act. Mr. Montpenny gives the following account of the famous first speech from the portico of the Red Lion, of which tales are still told in High Wycombe:

"The youthful orator was now at the height of his dandyism, and his 'curls and ruffles' played no small part in the election. Standing on the top of the porch beside the figure of the lion, with his pale face set off by masses of jet-black hair and his person piteously adorned with lace and cambric, he must have seemed to the spectators better fitted for his role of fashionable politician than for that of strenuous politician. Great, then, was their surprise when this 'popinjay,' as a hostile newspaper called him, began to pour forth a torrent of eloquence with tremendous energy of action and in a voice that carried far along the High street. He had an instinct for the dramatic effects which hold the attention of a mob. 'When the poll is declared I shall be there,' he exclaimed, according to a Wycombe tradition, pointing to the head of the lion, 'and my opponent will be there,' pointing to the tail. By the admission even of the opposite party the speech was a complete success, and his popularity with the crowd was thenceforth assured."

Disraeli himself gave the following account of the same event in a letter to Mrs. Austen: "Yesterday the Treasury sent down Colonel Grey with a hired mob and a band. Never was such a failure. After parading the town with his paid voices, he made a stammering speech of 10 minutes from his phaeton. All Wycombe was assembled. Feeling it was the crisis, I jumped up on the portico of the Red Lion and gave it them for an hour and a quarter. I can give you no idea of the effect. I made them all mad. A great many absolutely cried. I never made as many friends in my life or converted as many enemies."

### Good-Will Toward All

How admirable is he who does such grace to his own nature that he will never meet any man with ready-provided suspicion. He carries toward mankind that presumption of innocence which never ceases to be surprised at the spectacle of meanness and malignity.—David Wasson.

### "There Runs a Road by Merrow Down"

There runs a road by Merrow Down—  
A grassy track today it is—  
An hour out of Guildford town,  
Above the river Wey it is.

Here, when they heard the horse-bells ring,  
The ancient Britons dressed and rode  
To watch the dark Phoenicians bring  
Their goods along the Western Road.

And here, or hereabouts, they met  
To hold their racial talks and such—  
To barter beads for Whitby jet,  
And tin for gay shell torques and such.

Then beavers built in Broadstone brook  
And made a swamp where Bramley stands;  
And bears from Shere would come and look  
For Taffimai where Shamley stands.

—Rudyard Kipling.

### Harvest

There is much shower and much sunshine between the sowing of the seed and the reaping of the harvest, but the harvest is generally reaped after all.—John Bright.

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## SCALING PHILIPPINE MYSTERY PEAK

THE story of the climb up Matutum, the "mountain of mystery," on the island of Mindanao, in the Philippines, as told by Maj. E. R. Helberg in Harper's magazine, gives a vivid impression of the tropical jungle. The mountain is supposed never to have been ascended until this party undertook the trip, rather to the consternation of native soldiers and cargadores. The first plunge was into a thick forest of giant trees, molave, narra and ipil, the valuable hard woods of the Philippines. Here all glimpses of the sky were shut out, and the climbers made their way in primeval gloom. The second day a few hours' toilsome climb found them against a sheer wall of rock. The main body of the party worked round the rocks, but some of the men refused to advance, so at last the major, with his companion, Lieut. Calvin Carter, sent back the majority of the attendants and went in light marching order with a small group. By noon of this day they found a tiny pool of good water, where the major and his one white comrade had their first drop of water since the morning began. From this point the woods changed. Instead of the massive trees and thickets of bamboo, they now worked through a dense undergrowth of gnarled and twisted low trees, loaded with moss which gave out moisture like a sponge.

Dr. Bigelow wrote to Alfred W. Hosmer of Concord, "that devoted Thoreauite," asking him if credit had ever been given to Mrs. Adams for beginning the cairn, and Mr. Hosmer replied: "The credit for starting the cairn has always been given to George Bartlett. No credit in print has ever been given to any one that I am aware of."

It would be gratifying to have the question of where this slight honor belongs definitely settled. In the absence of any substantiated claim otherwise, the weight of evidence seems to accord it to the lady.

They scrambled up through this tangle on hands and knees. About 4 o'clock they emerged on one of the peaks at the summit. The mountain is an extinct volcano, and the great crater is perhaps 400 feet deep, too precipitous to permit a descent. The view from the peak next morning passed description. Mountain and river, sea and plain lay outspread in wide panorama. The instruments they carried registered the peak at about 7880 feet, but the writer thinks the actual height is probably something like 8004 feet. The name, Matutum, means "has burnt" or "fire out." Many legends and superstitions are connected with the splendid and beautiful mass, but the popular belief that the mountain was not to be conquered has been overcome. The mountain lies beyond Lake Buluan. It is reached by way of the Buluan river, after a trip up the Rio Grande. The latter is the largest stream in the Philippines, and its splendid valley has sometimes been compared with that of the Nile.

### Knowledge First

To know what should be defended is the first condition of successful defense.—Lowell



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 9, 1914

### Good Faith Among Nations

PRESIDENT WILSON'S personal as well as official appeal to the United States Congress for a retreat from its position anent tolls to be imposed on Panama canal traffic seems predestined to win. Mixed motives seem likely to cause legislators' assent, some being openly opportunist, others definitely partizan and others as idealistic as those advanced by the President in justifying his own reversal of attitude and his repudiation of the platform on which he was elected. It is in the idealistic motives for the President's championship and for coming congressional retreat that the Monitor is interested, for if they are stressed as they should be, the lesson of the incident will have its effect far beyond national confines. To put a treaty pledge above partizan or national gain, to abide by both the letter and the spirit of a compact, to rate honor as a supreme collective asset and to be nationally solicitous for a national good name among the nations and for restoration of former respect and good will—these are what the President urged upon congressmen and senators and his countrymen. For them the appeal has a specific meaning; but its general application is world-wide and reproves not a little of latter nineteenth and early twentieth century statecraft.

The isolation and suspicion of which the United States has been sensible of late years is due in large measure, we feel, to her neighbors' slowly and reluctantly accumulated conviction that the republic lacks adequate standards of treaty negotiation and fulfillment. Other causes count, but probably none for so much as this, either with European, South American or Asiatic nations. Consequently, at a time when the republic needs friends, she finds that she has few.

The way out of such a situation is the one that the President defines. Treaty pledges must be kept. Honor must rank higher than aught else. Good will must be regained, if it can be, by a policy that is frank and generous. And this, if for no other reason than to make the Panama canal in operation as pleasant a form of cooperative action as it has been in construction. This it never could be with toll discriminations that to the world are inequitable.

A toning up of standards of treaty-making and treaty-keeping would not be amiss in the world at large. Too many formal compacts have been ignored of late. President Wilson calls "Halt" to a process that, if long continued, would bring statecraft into disrepute and undermine all international constructive enterprises.

IT WILL be a surprise to many to learn that, in gold production, South Dakota stands fifth among the states of the American Union, but not to those who recall the fact that the famous Black Hills are within its borders.

IN THE masque at St. Louis they will need a strong man to take the part of the Mississippi river, because to do it well he will have to carry a large appropriation.

### Prison Contract Labor Calls for Abolition

IT is a glaring inconsistency that a period which gives liberal reception to all manner of proposals looking to the betterment of mankind should be indifferent to the appeals of those who see the pressing need of reform in prison management. That there have been some steps forward in this particular is admitted, but the underlying fault not only has not been remedied, it has hardly been touched. Again we find it referred to in the present effort of a western city of the United States to overthrow the contract labor system in a municipal prison. An attempt is to be made to give the prisoners day labor on public improvements with fair remuneration, to be applied in part to the payment of their fines and in part to the support of their innocent dependents. This is a direct move against the contract labor privilege which exists in many parts of the United States and which permits private contractors to profit upon prison labor.

There are few who give thought to the fact that under the present prison system the law punishes not only the culprit but, in all probability, even more severely those dependent upon him. Aside from whatever humiliation and shame may attach to them, there is the non-sentimental, practical fact that, in the case of the imprisonment of a bread winner the family is deprived of the usual means of support. This may be so even where the prisoner is earning in prison for others, under the contract system, sufficient over and above the cost of his maintenance, or in excess of whatever the gradual liquidation of a fine may require, to keep his family in necessities.

It is the hope of prison reformers who recognize the inconsistency and the injustice of this system that the public may give its attention and its sympathy to the work they are trying to do. This campaign has nothing in common with attempts to condone offenses against the law or to set lawbreakers on pedestals. It would have the culprit work out his sentence and his salvation, but it would not make common merchandise of his labor nor make it profitable only to speculative contractors. It would not add to the great wrong he had already done his dependents, but rather help him to make redress to some extent for this wrong. Abolition of the prison contract system seems to be one of the essentials to the consummation of this great reform, and there is encouragement in the announcement that one of the large western cities of the United States is to take this first step.

IT IS SAID that President Wilson, in the lighter mood, recently wrote on the back of a letter received from Adjutant-General Sadler of New Jersey, "There ain't goin' to be no war." Lovers of peace will regard this, everything considered, as even better than Dickens' "I don't believe there ain't no Mrs. Harris," or words to that effect.

THERE would seem to be something more than an ordinary coincidence in the circumstance that the Indian Chief "Howling Water" should appear in Washington at a time when Congress is being asked to do something for flood prevention.

IT is beginning to look as if Federal ownership would have a new meaning soon for the baseball patron.

GREAT oratory is, in a way, as ephemeral as great acting. We are compelled to take the genius of Burbage on the authority of Ben Jonson, and we shall never know how much of the antithetical sting of Pitt's reply to Horace Walpole, the elder, we owe to the goose quill of "the great lexicographer." There is as much fashion in speaking as in cravats, that is to say there is every variety from the "steinkirk" to the "choker." In days when every gentleman could read Latin, a couplet from Horace or Virgil was common in the House than a quotation from Shakespeare today. There was nothing whatever forced about it. Men, as Calverley once said, thought in hexameters or iambics. Sitting quite recently in the House of Commons, the introduction of a couple of Latin phrases in a speech conjured up an unwitting picture of wax candles, tie-wigs and silk stockings.

Mr. Gladstone was the last of the gentlemen of the old school. There was in his speeches something more than a reminiscence of Edmund Burke. The chief of the moderns is, perhaps, Mr. Lloyd George, whose orations Lord Curzon has likened to those of Caius and Tiberius Gracchus. The man, however, whom the Commons listen to with almost most satisfaction is Mr. Balfour, and when Mr. Balfour, his feet on the table and a blotting pad placed upon his knees, is seen to be taking notes, the House becomes expectant. Mr. Balfour is never guilty of oratory. He holds those present with a ripple of argument and badinage, while he talks to them in a purely informal way. It is in this that Mr. Kipling so closely resembles him. Mr. Kipling sauntering across the platform of Queens Hall, in the direction of the blackboard, or murmuring some imaginative phrase, with his back turned to his audience, is the picture of Mr. Balfour leaning over the leader's box, and chaffing the front ministerial bench.

Here the likeness ends. Mr. Balfour is a philosopher, a Plato in petto. Mr. Kipling's philosophy is of what Goldsmith would have termed the "vagabond" order. His writings are the most Homeric things in English literature since Malory. He may talk of "travel," but it is the traveler he always sees. Drake in the drenching sea-mist of Cape Horn; Columbus, in the October midnight, watching from the fore-castle of the Santa Maria; Livingstone in his hut by the great lakes. The secret of the wood fire is in his nostrils; the dawn hurling itself out of the new horizon is in his eyes; the myriad noises of the silence of the tropical night are in his ears. It is the fight with nature, beyond the rail head and the outposts of empire, that in Mr. Kipling's opinion produce the qualities which make a man. If, as he sings:

If you can fill the unforgetting minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,  
And, what is more, you'll be a man, my son!

It is estimated that about 600,000 individual income tax returns have been made. The thing that particularly interests the United States government just now is the amount they will yield.

### Where Nearly All Cities Might Unite

KANSAS CITY is soon to open a costly and a handsome union passenger station, one of the most convenient in the United States. Architecturally it was intended to be an ornament to the section of the community in which it is situated. This, or something to this effect, has been said of other new railway stations in other cities, often in all sincerity. But it has been the rule that costly and handsome railway passenger stations erected in cities of the United States have been deprived of whatever beauty they may have possessed on their own account by their surroundings. It is a rule also, that the districts in cities in which great railway stations are located are the last to invite those who may be looking for pleasing urban sights. Let it be understood that there are a few exceptions. Let it also be understood that these exceptions have sprung up recently.

Kansas City is moving to surround its new railway station with a park. Its Commercial Club, prompted by an editorial campaign carried on by the Star and the Times, has given indorsement and promises to give substantial support to the movement. Public meetings are being held with the object of forwarding the project. Interest has been aroused to such an extent that success is hardly to be doubted. All the probabilities point to the elimination from the neighborhood of the new railway station in Kansas City of those deplorable conditions common to the environment of nearly all terminal stations in the country.

There are few cities in the United States that would care to be judged by their railway entrances. Because this is undeniably the case, there are few that should not be deeply concerned in what Kansas City is trying to do and hoping to accomplish. It would be a fine thing if every main terminal railway station in the United States should open toward lawns and flower-beds rather than toward scenes that are typical generally of the worst the cities of the nation have to offer.

IT HAS come to this, that a Republican senator from Massachusetts, one whose election was declared a victory of the stand-pat, traveling from Washington, D. C., to speak to a gathering of merchants in an interior city, chooses for his topic the currency act that is counted one of the achievements of a Democratic administration, gives it glowing approval and none wonder or complain. Nor is his senior colleague in position to discipline him, being occupied with defenses of a Democratic administration in certain of its most marked policies, such a development of good will as fails to tally with the stout championship that in other days persuaded a commonwealth that there could be no change from the rule of his own party without disaster—and this inconsistency likewise unresented in the most partizan quarters! Is this the pre-millennial period of politics?

Senator John W. Weeks' exposition of the currency act in his speech to the North Adams (Mass.) merchants was no labored justification of his own vote for the measure. Apology for his action is nowhere demanded. It was instead a valuable, because broad and expert, analysis of the measure, and a confident prediction that the act would prove to be the fortunate fruit of years of currency reform agitation. His address reached its greatest interest in the approval which the banker-senator gave to the introduction of a new basis

### Mr. Kipling Considered as a Lecturer

for circulation, the business credit of the country replacing the bonded debt of the national government, and in his conclusion that it would make the grasp of gold in the hand of the ordinary man of business possible at all times, availability of gold being the measure of security that has been set up by past experience with the disappearance of that metal in every recurrence of depression and doubt.

It is the happy fortune of the President who has just come to the end of his first year in office to have in some of the really important things the support of men whose capacity for partnership is proverbial. The nation's fortune is even better, the development of the treatment of great measures according to the worth instead of according to their authorship. Strong men like these senators have not weakened. Presently there may be occasion for the reassertion of their party faith; if so, it will not miss response. The real assurance of Mr. Weeks' approval of the new banking law is to its merit as an act of high prudence and real progress. His agreement with his adversary is only the happy incident, but none the less happy for being incidental.

ART museums in the past have been conducted for adults exclusively. The assumption has been that only the mature person would or could profit by the collections. To be sure, youth, under certain restrictions, have been allowed to stroll about galleries unattended; and occasionally parents have been sufficiently progressive to include more or less systematic visitation of art collections as part of the cultural program of the family. But, broadly speaking, the sign facing juveniles has been "Children Not Admitted," and they have been awed by the prohibition and have kept away.

Fortunately a new era has dawned of collusion for esthetic ends between museum and public and private school. Much is now being done to induce students, however callow and however indifferent to beauty, to look upon the art museum as a means to a worthy end, namely intelligent interest in art. The wise museum administrator now sees that he must broaden the scope of institutional influence if he would expand the range of appeal for financial support. Solely on prudential grounds, if for no higher reason, a great American urban center's art museum must teach and inspire youth of all strata of society if it would make connection in due time either with the public treasury or with the private donors of tomorrow. The child of the immigrant of today may be the merchant prince tomorrow. The bread of instruction and inspiration given to him when he is in his teens may be returned a generation hence in some such fashion as the Altman bequest has recently been turned to the profit of New York. But of course there are higher motives for making art museums cultural agencies for children and youth, and they control wherever the best work is being done.

Methods vary, and depend much upon differing resources of the museums. One of the greatest successes of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts recently registered has been due to its unsurpassed collection of Japanese art. To select from it material bearing on child life in Japan and to marshal this in a way to make an especial appeal to young Bostonian Japanese, has worked well.

A NEW RECORD has been made in wireless communication, a message having been heard at a distance from the sending point of over 6000 miles. This is almost equal to a quarter of the distance around the globe. And the wireless appliances are not yet anywhere near 25 per cent perfect.

THE statement that the roads of the plains of Argentina have deeper dust in summer and deeper mud in winter than those of any other part of the world is likely to be disputed in some of the richest districts of the United States corn belt.

MEN will be expected to wear ruffles on their shirt bosoms and cuffs next summer, it is said. The returns from the laundries will determine whether or not the fashion shall go any farther.

A SUMMARY of the items in the budget of British Columbia for the next fiscal year brings to light once more a point in which the policy of the Canadian provinces with relation to transportation development differs pronouncedly from that pursued by the states of the American Union. In this respect the national attitude toward private carrying concerns is reflected in the attitude of the provinces and the states. The United States government has seldom deviated from the rule of non-participation in corporate railway construction. Its people were never wholly reconciled to its partnership in the building of the Pacific railways, although it lost nothing directly and greatly profited indirectly through the carrying on of these enterprises. There is in the United States an unquestionable antipathy to subsidy in all its forms; many are of the opinion that this antipathy is unreasonable, but the fact must be accepted. On the contrary Canada and its provinces do not scruple to extend public aid to private enterprise where there is reasonable ground for believing that these will be of permanent public advantage.

This is illustrated very clearly in the budget items of British Columbia. Here we are told that for the next fiscal year the provincial government is increasing its guarantee to the Canadian Northern railway from \$35,000 per mile to \$45,000 per mile, on account of a higher standard of construction than was provided for in a previous agreement, the change representing a total additional guarantee to the line of \$5,110,000. We also read that the guarantee to the Pacific Great Eastern from Vancouver to Ft. George is raised from \$35,000 to \$42,000, the total increase in this case being about \$3,000,000. Then we are informed of a guarantee of \$35,000 per mile to the Pacific Great Eastern for the extension of its line 330 miles beyond Ft. George into the Peace River country.

Canada freely attributes much of its growth and prosperity in the last twenty-five years to the liberal policy pursued by successive governments toward railway enterprises. Had another policy prevailed it is doubtful if the Canadian Pacific railway would have been constructed so early. That was the first step toward the development of western Canada. It meant, in fact, the beginning of a new era for the Dominion. Other aid extended to transportation lines since then has brought reward also. From all appearances Canada sees no reason for reversing its attitude of substantial friendliness toward deserving private enterprise.

### Teaching the Child to Enjoy the Museum

### Constructive Work in British Columbia

### Happy Days of Unpartizan Public Men and Opinion